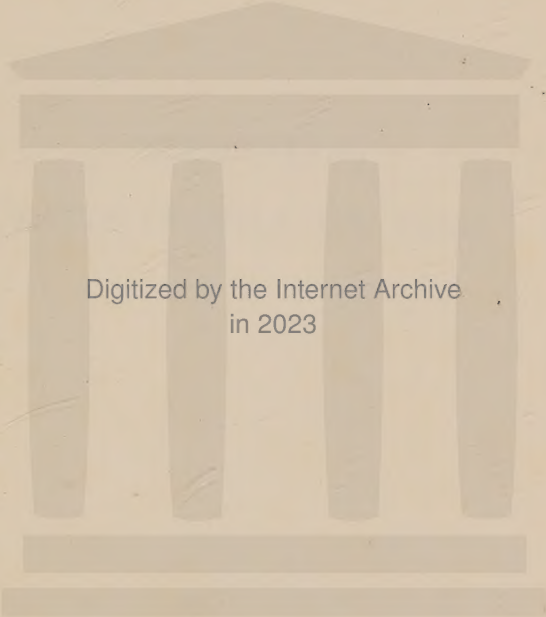


ELEMENTARY LATIN TRANSLATION BOOK



RIVINGTONS





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ELEMENTARY
LATIN TRANSLATION BOOK

ELEMENTARY LATIN EXERCISES.

By the same Authors.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION. For the use of Middle Forms of Schools. *By M. A. NORTH, M.A., Late Assistant Master at Clifton College, and the Rev. A. E. HILLARD, D.D.*

ELEMENTARY GREEK TRANSLATION BOOK.

By the same Authors.

ELEMENTARY GREEK EXERCISES. An Introduction to North and Hillard's 'Greek Prose Composition.' *By the same Authors.*

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION. *By M. A. NORTH, M.A., and the Rev. A. E. HILLARD, D.D., Authors of 'Latin Prose Composition.'*

LONDON : RIVINGTONS

ELEMENTARY LATIN TRANSLATION BOOK

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PREFACE

IN former times it was considered reasonable that the substantial part of Latin Grammar—all the usual types of Declension and Conjugation—should be mastered before any serious translation was attempted. The tendency of the present day is very much the reverse, viz., to set the pupil to analyse pieces of translation and construct his own formal grammar from what he observes.

This is not the place for discussing the merits of these methods. Probably either will work the desired result if you have plenty of time and pupils of ability. But there are certain drawbacks about the second of the above methods which the writer of school-books must try to obviate. Especially there is the difficulty that, as soon as you go beyond simple sentences and try to present the pupil with a piece of Latin that makes continuous narrative, you are driven to use forms which correspond to no types which the pupil has yet learnt, or is likely to learn for some terms to come. He may have learnt the first two Declensions and the Indicative of *amo*, but he is set to analyse *egit, ierunt, ferret, profectus est.*

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In theory this struggle is stimulating. If he is a clever boy, though he cannot locate these forms in his grammar, by the help of the context and some outside guidance he will make sense of the passage and will gradually absorb the vocabulary. But the knowledge thus acquired is not systematised in his mind and the disorder of it all prevents any consciousness of definite progress. It is this feeling of progress which gives the greatest stimulus and interest in the process of learning, and if it be absent no interest of 'subject matter' will supply its place. Therefore the method of learning by puzzling out pieces of translation without a background of grammar already acquired is apt to produce despair in the ordinary pupil. In fact it is only applicable to any great extent in learning non-flexional languages, where in the elementary stage the bulk of the work is learning *words*, and is not equally applicable to flexional languages, where the hardest work is assigning to their proper grammatical place and significance a multitude of terminations.

The present book is an attempt to get rid of this disadvantage. It presupposes that the beginner is learning the essentials of the Latin Grammar in the order set, *and it presents him at each stage with pieces of translation which demand no form in Declension or Conjugation which he has not already learnt.* The difficulty in preparing such pieces is

PREFACE

immense, and for any imperfections in the work the authors can only appeal to the consciousness of any other schoolmasters who have tried a similar task. They believe that, whatever the performance, the method is right, and, without confining the pupil to the learning of grammar as such, will give him the satisfaction of feeling at every stage that there is something which he has really mastered. The objection that pieces so constructed cannot be literary Latin appeals to the authors just as much as to others—you cannot write literary Latin before you allow yourself an Ablative Absolute or *ut* with the Subjunctive. But if the pupil is led by a much more rapid process through the elementary stage to the possibility of dealing with these things the end will have been served.

The order of the grammar in this book is the same as in the authors' *Elementary Latin Exercises*, so that the two books can be used together if it is desired. The pieces for translation numbered with odd numbers present the chief events of Roman History in a chronological series, those with even numbers give stories from Greek mythology. The same words are repeated frequently. The authors do not apologise for this—a boy does not learn a word till he has had it several times, and it is a great stimulus to him to find certain words and phrases which he can gradually recognise and translate at sight.

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GENERAL VOCABULARY,	134-158

NOTE

IN the Grammar references given at the head of each section **R.P.** refers to Kennedy's *Revised Latin Primer*, **S.P.** to the *Shorter Primer*, and **P.G.** to Wilkie & Lydall's *Practical Latin Grammar*, the use of which is strongly recommended.

EXERCISES

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES

A

Grammar: Present and Future Indicative Active
of *amo*. R.P. p. 64: S.P. p. 42: P.G. p. 124.

Nouns of 1st Declension (Nominative and Accusative Cases). R.P. p. 17: S.P. p. 7: P.G. pp. 8-13.

1. Copias parant. *The troops prepare*
2. Ad Āsiam navigant. *They sail to Asia*
3. Diu pugnant. *They fight for a long time*
4. Famam comparant. *They win fame, gain*
5. Troiam expugnant. *They capture Troy*
6. Copias parant. *The troops well prepare*
7. Ad Asiam navigabunt. *They shall sail to Asia*
8. Diu pugnabunt. *They shall fight for a long time*
9. Famam comparabunt. *They shall gain fame*
10. Troiam expugnabunt. *They shall capture Troy*

Paro - I prepare
Comparo - I win, gain

expugno - I capture

diu - while TRANSLATION BOOK

3

mox - soon, later

haud - not

pericul. far

Tandem - at last

B

1. Late per Graeciam errat. He was happy to find
2. Inter incolas famam comparat Among the inhabitants he shall gain fame.
3. Copias parabit. He shall prepare the troops
4. Ad Asiam navigabit. He shall
5. Incolas oppugnabit. He shall fight the inhabitants
6. Tandem incolas superabit. AT last he will conquer the inhabitants
7. Troiam expugnabit. He shall capture Troy
8. Famam comparabit. He shall gain fame
9. Hodie regnat. Today he reigns
10. Diu regnabit. He shall reign for a long time

C

Grammar: Perfect and Imperfect Indicative Active
of amo. R.P. p. 64: S.P. p. 42: P.G. p. 124.

Nouns of 1st Declension (Genetive, Dative and Ablative Cases). R.P. p. 17: S.P. p. 7: P.G. pp. 8-13.

- Cress in Greece he shall have reigned*
 1. Olim in Graecia regnabat.
Between the inhabitants they gained
 2. Inter incolas famam comparavit. *same*
 3. Copias paravit.
 4. Ad Asiam navigavit.
 5. Inter incolas Asiae famam comparavit.
 6. Troiam oppugnavit.
 7. Tandem Troiam superavit.
 8. Postea ad Graeciam navigavit.
 9. Hodie inter incolas Graeciae regnat.
 10. Semper in Graecia fama durabit.

D

1. Olim in Asia pugnabam.
2. Saepe Troiam oppugnabant.
3. Tandem Troiam expugnaverunt.
4. Late per Asiam errabam.
5. Ad Italiam navigavi.
6. Inter incolas Italiae famam comparavi.
7. Diu in Italia pugnabam.
8. Tandem incolas Italiae superavi.
9. Semper fama in Italia durabit.
10. Aeneadae Albam Longam aedificabunt.

aedifico - I build

E

Grammar: Pluperfect and Future Perfect Indicative active of *amo*.

R.P. p. 64: S.P. p. 42: P.G. p. 125.

In Asia often the shall fight

1. In Asia saepe pugnaveras.

They Trojans shall fight Strangers

2. Advenae Troiam saepe oppugnaverant.

always you will fight with others.

3. Semper cum advenis pugnaveras. Series

The Strangers will nearly overcome

4. Advenas prope superavisti.

at last, they shall have captured

5. Tandem Troiam expugnaverunt.

the Trojans

6. Diu inter incolas Asiae errabas. For a long

time you shall have been among

7. Tandem ad Italiam navigavisti.

there you shall have sailed home

8. Ibi famam inter incolas comparavisti.

among the inhabitants

9. Aeneadae Romam aedificaverint.

The Aeneads shall

10. Semper Romae fama durabit.

advena (1) Stranger

Prope - nearly

(prep + acc.)

nearly, already

F

1. Diu inter incolas Graeciae regnabam.
2. Copias paravi et in Asiam navigavi.
3. Ibi diu prope Troiam pugnavimus.
4. Famam in Asia comparavimus.
5. Saepe Troiam oppugnaveramus.
6. Saepe incolas Asiae prope superaveramus.
7. Tandem Troiam expugnnavimus.
8. Diu in Asia fama durabit.
9. Semper in Graecia fama duraverit.
10. Late per Italiam famam comparaverimus.

G

1. In Asia olim habitaverat.
2. Patriam semper amabat.
3. Advenae Troiam expugnaverunt.
4. Procul a patria errabat.
5. Tandem in Italiam cum advenis navigavit.
6. Contra incolas pugnavit.
7. Famam ibi comparaverunt.
8. Fama semper inter incolas Graeciae et Italiae
durabit.
9. Hodie patriam amamus.
10. Semper patriam amabimus.

H

1. Incolae Italiae semper patriam amaverant.
2. Advenae contra Italiam propter invidiam coniuraverunt.
3. Incolae Italiae advenas sagittis vulneraverunt.
4. E terra advenas fugaverunt.
5. Late per Graeciam errant.
6. Cras ad Asiam navigabunt.
7. Iterum contra incolas coniurabunt.
8. Iterum incolae advenas sagittis oppugnabunt.
9. Tandem advenas superabunt.
10. Iterum e terra advenas fugabunt.

SECTION I

Grammar: Indicative Active of amo.

R.P. p. 64: S.P. p. 42: P.G. p. 124.

Nouns of 1st Declension.

R.P. p. 17: S.P. p. 7: P.G. pp. 8-13.

1

THE FOUNDING OF ROME

Olim in Graecia regnabant Agamemnon et Mēnēlaüs,
copias parabant et ad Asiam navigaverunt.

Cum incolis Asiae diu pugnabant: Troiam oppugna-
verunt et tandem superaverunt.

- 5 Inter incolas Troiae pugnabat Aenēas: ubi advenae
Troiam expugnaverunt, Aeneas late errabat et tandem
ad Italiam navigavit.

Cum incolis Italiae pugnavit et superavit.

Aeneadae Albam Longam aedificaverunt.

- 10 Postea Rōmulus Romam prope Albam Longam
aedificavit et ibi regnabat.

Incolae Romae late per Italiam famam comparabant.

Cum incolis Italiae pugnabant et saepe superabant.

Fama Romae hodie durat et semper durabit.

Procul - far Cres - tomorrow
Iterum - again fortasse - perhaps
Tamen - however 2 iterum - again

AENEAS ADDRESSES HIS FOLLOWERS

Patriam olim amavimus, ubi in patria habitabamus :
 hodie procul a Phrÿgia erramus. Advenae Troiam
 expugnaverunt et nos e patria fugaverunt : nos patriam
 in terra advenarum exploramus, et Troiam iterum aedi-
 ficabimus. Ad Italiam tandem navigavimus. Incolae
 Italiae contra nos coniurant et copias parant : cras
 oppugnabunt. Sagittis nos vulnerabunt, fortasse primo
 fugabunt ; non tamen superabunt. Si primo nos
 fugaverint, non vos a pugna revocabo : iterum oppugna-
 bimus, tandem superabimus. Olim vos inter incolas
 Asiae famam comparavistis : si famam amatis, serva-
 bitis.

TROIANI

SECTION II

Grammar: Nouns of 2nd Declension in -us.

R.P. p. 18: S.P. p. 8: P.G. p. 14.

3

THE SEVEN KINGS OF ROME

Regnabant inter Romanos Romulus, Nūma Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Tarquinius Priscus, Servius Tullius, Tarquinius Sūperbus.

Romulus et Remus gemini erant. *twins*

5 Romulus murum aedificat.

Remus propter invidiam trans murum saltat.

Romulus Remum necat et inter Romanos regnat.

Post Romulum Numa regnavit.

Romulus propter militiam, Numa propter sapientiam
10 famam comparavit.

Tullus Hostilius saepe contra finitimos pugnavit.

Albanos superat et Albam Longam expugnat: postea cum Albanis amicitiam confirmat.

Ancus Martius cum Latinis primo pugnat, postea
15 amicitiam confirmavit.

Tarquinius Priscus Circum, Servius Tullius murum aedificavit.

Tandem Tarquinius Superbus inter Romanos regnavit: post Tarquinium Superbum nemo regnavit.

4

THE GREATNESS OF ROME

Romani in Italia habitabant ; patriam amabant et saepe contra finitimos pugnabant.

Non solum finitimorum sed etiam barbarorum copias oppugnabant.

Late per Italiam colonias collocabant : in Gallia 5 victoriam saepe reportabant : Graecos superaverunt, etiam ad Asiam navigaverunt.

Non solum propter victorias sed etiam propter sapientiam famam comparabant : ad philosophiam et litteras animos applicabant. 10

Cum finitimis, ubi superaverant, amicitiam confirmabant : barbaros ad disciplinam informabant.

Nos procul ab Italia habitamus : fama tamen Romanorum etiam hodie inter nos durat et semper durabit.

SECTION III

Grammar: Nouns of 2nd Declension in -um.

R.P. p. 18: S.P. p. 8: P.G. p. 20.

5

THE EXPULSION OF THE TYRANT

Tarquinius Superbus templum in Capitolio aedificavit
et colonias in Italia collocabat.

Bellum contra finitimos paravit: Volscos saepe
superabat et oppida expugnabat.

5 Sed Romani nec Tarquinium nec filium Tarquinii
Sextum amaverunt.

Itaque populus contra tyrannos coniuravit.

Tarquinius et filios in Etruriam, ubi olim habitaverant,
fugaverunt.

10 Nemo post Tarquinius inter Romanos regnavit.

Imperium administrabant Brutus et Valerius.

Brutus filios necavit quod pro Tarquinio contra
populum coniuraverant.

Valerium Romani Poplicolam vocaverunt quod populo
15 amicus erat.

Diu inter Romanos durabat Bruti et Tarquinii fama.

6

GREEK TYRANTS

Olim in Graecia tyranni regnabant. Saepe bene regnabant; famam propter victorias et sapientiam comparaverunt: cum finitimis amicitiam confirmabant: muros et templa aedificabant: ad philosophiam et litteras animos applicabant: contra barbaros pugnabant 5 et patriae incolas a periculis servabant. Graeci tamen tyrannos non amabant, quod saepe crudeliter administrabant imperium. Itaque contra tyrannos coniuraverunt et ex oppidis fugaverunt.

Nos Graecorum exemplum hodie laudamus: nemo 10 hodie tyrannos amat. Etiam si bene regnant, si patriam e periculo servant, populus non libenter vitam et bona tyranni arbitrio mandat. Hodie fere ubique imperium administrat populus.

SECTION IV

Grammar: Nouns of 2nd Declension in -er.

R.P. p. 18: S.P. p. 8: P.G. p. 18.

were flying
7

In Etruria
THE BATTLE OF THE LAKE REGILLUS

In Etruria habitabant Etrusci: inter Etruscos Lars Porsena regnabat. Ubi Romani Tarquinium in Etruriam fugaverunt, Etrusci contra Romanos pro Tarquinio coniuraverunt et socios ad bellum vocabant. Copias
5 prope muros Romae collocant et agros vastant: Romanos trans fluvium fugant. Iam Romam prope expugnaverant, sed Horatius Cocles cum Spurio Lartio et Tito Herminio patriam servavit.

Postea Tarquinius amicitiam cum Latinis confirmavit
10 et bellum iterum paravit. Romani imperium Aulo Postumio mandaverunt. Prope Regillum Lacum Etrusci cum Romanis diu et acriter pugnabant. Tandem Aulus clamat, 'Si Etruscos superavero, templum deis dedicabo.' Tum gemini dei, Castor et Pollux, ex equis contra
15 Etruscos pugnant. Romani victoriam reportant et templum deis geminis dedicant.

Rome's Victory and

GREEK SCHOOLS

Olim in Graecia, sicut in Britannia hodie, pueri ad scholas commeabant. Spartani vitam omnino patriae dedicabant: itaque in Spartanorum scholis magistri puerorum animos non solum libris ad sapientiam informabant, sed per disciplinam, etiam per ludos, ad militiam confirmabant.

Athenarum incolae non solum propter bella, sed etiam propter sapientiam et litteras, inter Graecos famam comparaverunt. Ad historiam et philosophiam animos applicabant: si finitimos bello superaverant, victorias litteris mandabant. Itaque in scholis praecipue ad litteras magistri informabant. Magistri saepe servi erant: tamen pueros verberabant, si parum diligenter laboraverant. Contra pueri magistros saepe vexabant: Alcibiâdes olim magistrum verberavit quod inter libros 15 Homeri scripta non erant.

SECTION V

Grammar: Present, Future, Imperfect and Perfect Indicative Active of moneo.

R.P. p. 56: S.P. p. 44: P.G. p. 128.

Adjectives in -us. R.P. p. 37: S.P. p. 20: P.G. p. 64.

9

MŪCIUS SCAEVOLA

where the scene is set, on the day of the fall of Rome.

Ubi Etrusci castra prope Romam collocaverunt, C.¹
 Mucius cum multis amicis contra Porsenam coniuravit.
 'Castra Etruscorum,' clamat, 'intrabo: tyrannum
 necabo.' Castra intrat, sed, quoniam Porsenam ignorā-
 5 bat, scribam tyranni pro tyranno necavit. Ubi fugam
 temptavit, ministri Mucium reportaverunt. Porsena
 Mucium magna ira multis cum minis de consilio interro-
 gavit. Mucium nec ira nec minae terruerunt: nihil de
 amicis nuntiavit. 'Si de amicis tacebis,' clamat
 10 tyrannus, 'flammis circumdabo.' In ara prope Porsenam
 flamma ardebat: Mucius dextram in flamma diu tene-
 bat. 'Nec minas,' respondet, 'nec supplicium timet
 Romanus.' Placuit tyranno responsum. 'Puerum tam
 intrepidum,' clamat, 'non necabo, sed liberabo.' Tum
 15 Mucius, 'Minis,' clamavit, 'animum non terruisti, bene-
 ficio superavisti. Antea nihil de consilio nuntiavi: iam
 nuntiabo. Cum multis amicis coniuravi: si Mucium
 necabis, Mucii amici singuli tyrannum oppugnabunt,
 tandem necabunt.' Movet Porsenam pueri Romani
 20 audacia: statim liberat. Mucium postea amici Scae-
 volam vocabant.

¹ See p. 107.

10

HERCULES AND CACUS

Once upon a time in Italy there was a horrible monster,

Erat olim in Italia monstrum horrendum Cacus:

It had fierce eyes, it breathed fire. It lived in a cave.

oculos saevos habebat, flammas spirabat: in spelunca

habitat: *it often wandered through fields and cruelly* per agros saepe errabat et finitimos crude-

harassed the neighbors. The inhabitants feared Cacus for a liter vexabat. Incolae diu timebant Cacum, nemo

tamen necavit, nemo etiam oppugnaverat. Tandem 5

Hercules deus ad Italiam commeavit. Multos tauros

habebat. Cacus aliquot tauros in speluncam caudis

tractavit; itaque, ubi Hercules locum investigavit,

vestigia taurorum latebras non indicaverunt. Tum in

spelunca unus e tauris clamavit: statim Hercules ad 10

locum properavit; ira animum movebat. Tum primum

Cacus timebat: frustra fugam temptavit, frustra in

spelunca flammas spirabat. Hercules multis telis oppug-

nat, tandem superat et necat. Itaque et tauros repor-

tavit et incolas periculo liberavit.

SECTION VI

Grammar: Future Perfect and Pluperfect Indicative Active of *moneo*.

R.P. p. 56: S.P. p. 44: P.G. p. 129.

Adjectives in *-er* (2nd and 1st Declension forms).

R.P. p. 38: S.P. p. 21: P.G. p. 70.

11

PATRICIANS AND PLEBEIANS

No longer a tyrant, but a king who had fled to flight.
 Non iam inter Romanos, ubi Tarquinius fugaverunt, regnabant tyranni: nondum tamen omnino liber erat populus. Romanorum alii patricii, alii plebei erant: patricii primi in oppido domicilium habuerant: plebeiorum multi propter mercaturam eo commeaverant, multi ibi ex aliis oppidis exsulabant. Patricii soli imperium administrabant: plebei miseri pro patriciis contra finitimos populos pugnabant, saepe superabant, victoriae tamen emolumenta habebant nulla. Ardebant ira
 10 animi plebeiorum nec iam de iniuriis tacebant. Tandem turba miserorum forum intravit. 'Satis diu, patricii,' clamaverunt, 'iniurias sustinimus: nos pro patria pugnamus, vos patriae imperium administratis, vos victoriae emolumenta habetis. Sicut servi, tyrannorum
 15 arbitrio paremus: non iterum pro tyrannis pugnabimus.' Moverunt animos patriciorum non solum minae plebeiorum sed etiam belli periculum, quoniam Volsci, finitimi Romanorum, iam muros prope oppugnabant. 'Si iam pro patria contra Volscos pugnabitis,' clamant, 'non
 20 iterum tot iniurias sustinebitis.' Placuit plebeiis patriciorum responsum. Libenter contra Volscos pugnaverunt et ubique superaverunt.

Tamen - however

Tamen - finally

12

THE MINOTAUR

Non procul a Graecia parva est insula Crêta : olim Cretae incolae magnam potentiam habebant et magnam ubique famam comparaverunt : Mînos tyrannus non solum in Creta multa sapientia regnabat sed etiam per finitimas insulas imperium administrabat : a multis tributum postulabat : piratae Cretae tyrannum timebant nec iam inter insulas navigabant et agros vastabant. In labyrintho monstrum horrendum Minotaurum tenebat. Ab incolis Athenarum Minos quotannis postulabat septem pueros et septem puellas : quotannis Minotaurus septem pueros et septem puellas vorabat. Graeci semper timuerant Cretae tyrannum, nemo tamen oppugnaverat, nemo contra Cretam bellum paraverat. Tandem Theseus ad insulam navigavit : virum intrepidum nec belli pericula nec fama monstri terruerat. Tyrannum bello superat : Minotaurum in latebris investigat, tandem necat. Itaque magnam famam comparavit et patriam periculo et exitio liberavit.

SECTION VII

*Grammar: Present, Future, Imperfect and Perfect
Indicative Active of rego.*

R.P. p. 68: S.P. p. 46: P.G. p. 132.

13

THE SECESSION OF THE PLEBS

Quamquam plebei pro patria pugnaverant et Volscos
superaverant, non tamen promissa praestabant patricii.
Itaque domicilia relinquunt et Roma ad locum finitimum
discedunt. 'Non iam,' clamabant, 'pro patria pugna-
5 bimus nec agros colemus, nisi patricii promissa praes-
tabunt.' Terrebant patricos plebeiorum minae: multa
in Curia disserunt: tandem bona consilia superant:
legatos ad plebeios mittunt. Unus e legatis, Menēnius
Agrippa, magnam famam propter sapientiam habebat.
10 Notam fabulam narravit. Tum 'Non iam,' clamavit,
'patricii soli imperium administrabunt: multa plebeiis
concedunt. Quotannis tribunos creabitis: tribuni
plebeios ab iniuriis defendent. Agrippa plebeiis amicus
est: si Agrippae consilio parebitis, iterum iam pro
15 patria pugnabitis et agros coletis: si non parebitis,
Volsci et patricos et plebeios bello superabunt.' Placuit
plebeiis Agrippae consilium: ad domicilia reverterunt,
pro patria pugnant, agros colebant. Quotannis
plebei tribunos creabant: tribunorum arbitrio etiam
20 patricii parebant.

14

THE WOODEN HORSE

Graeci Troiam obsidebant: saepe muros oppugnabant, saepe Troianorum copias superaverant, non tamen oppidum expugnaverunt. Tandem Ulixes clamat 'Armis oppidum non expugnavimus: consilio expugnabimus.' Tum consilium ostendit. Graeci libenter parebant. Equum ligneum aedificaverunt: in equo viros multos et intrepidos collocant: tum ad oram discedunt et equum prope muros oppidi relinquunt. Magna turba Troianorum ex oppido excedit. Unus e Graecis in silva prope equum latebat. Troiani e latebris traxerunt et multa interrogabant. Multa et falsa respondet. 'Graeci ad oram discedunt: mox ad patriam navigabunt: equum Minervae dedicaverunt. Vos si equum in oppidum trahetis, copias in Graeciam ducetis et Graecos bello superabitis.' Itaque Troiani equum in oppidum traxerunt: totus populus propter gaudium convivium celebravit. Tum repente ex equo excedunt Graeci: portas oppidi reserant: reliqui Graeci intrant. Oppidum incendunt et incolas necant.

SECTION VIII

Grammar: Future Perfect and Pluperfect Indicative Active of rego.

R.P. p. 68 : S.P. p. 46 : P.G. p. 133.

Nouns (Consonant Stems) of 3rd Declension.

R.P. pp. 22-24 : S.P. pp. 12-14 : P.G. pp. 24-44.

15

SPŪRIUS CASSIUS

Romani, si finitimos bello superaverant, captum agrum publicum vocabant et inter patricios dividebant ; plebei tamen agrum publicum habebant nullum. Tandem Sp.¹ Cassius, populi Romani consul, legem plebeiorum causa
 5 rogavit. ‘Non iam,’ clamavit, ‘patricii soli publicum agrum colemus : etiam plebei victoriae emolumenta habebunt.’ Ardebant ira animi patriciorum. ‘Contra populum Romanum,’ clamabant, ‘Sp. Cassius coniurat : regnum appetit : si agrum publicum plebeiis concesserit
 10 et munere eiusmodi auctoritatem confirmaverit, rex inter Romanos reget.’ Itaque populus legem antiquavit : legis latorem, quamquam Sabinos bello superaverat, Latinos et Hernicos Romanis foedere adiunxerat, patricii falsis criminibus accusaverunt et iudices damnaverunt.
 15 Sic Sp. Cassius, pauperum amicus, propter plebeiorum suspicionem et patriciorum invidiam, non solum non plebeios ab iniuria defendit sed mortem oppetivit inhonestam.

¹ See p. 107.

16

THE WRATH OF ACHILLES

Ubi Graeci Troiam obsidebant, Achilles magna virtute contra Troianos pugnavit; agros late vastabat, multa oppida expugnavit. Agamemnon rex Graecarum erat copiarum imperator. Magna erat rixa inter regem et Achillem. Ardebat ira animus Achillis propter minas et 5 contumelias Agamemnonis: itaque ad tabernaculum discessit nec iam pro Graecis pugnat. Tum ubique Troiani superaverunt: magnum erat periculum Graecorum. Tandem rex legatos ad Achillem misit: munera portabant, multa frustra promiserunt. Achillis animum 10 nec muneribus nec promissis movebant. Patroclus tamen amicus arma Achillis sumit et contra Troianos pugnavit. Hector, Priami regis Troiani filius, Patroclum necavit. Magnus erat dolor, magna ira Achillis, ubi Graeci mortem Patrocli nuntiaverunt. Iterum arma 15 sumit, Troianos fugat, Hectorem necat. Tum Hectoris corpus ter cotidie circum tumulum amici traxit. Tandem Priamus tabernaculum Achillis intravit. Multis cum lacrimis corpus filii petivit. Moverunt Achillem senis lacrimae et corpus Hectoris reddidit.

SECTION IX

Grammar: Present, Future, Imperfect and Perfect Indicative Active of audio.

R.P. p. 70: S.P. p. 48: P.G. p. 136.

Nouns (I stems) of 3rd Declension.

R.P. pp. 25-27: S.P. pp. 15, 16: P.G. pp. 47-52.

17

CŌRIŌLĀNUS

Romani bellum cum Volscis gerebant: Volsci oppidum Cōriōlos muniverunt: diu frustra Romani oppugnabant. Tum Cn.¹ Marcius, iuvenis Romanus propter virtutem notus, prope solus oppidum intravit, incolas necavit, 5 muros incendit: exinde cives Cn. Marcium Coriolanum vocabant. Postea tamen ubi in urbem revertit et populi suffragia petebat, per superbiam plebeiorum iram movit; itaque Coriolanum consulem non creaverunt. Erat tum magna frumenti inopia, quod plebeii, ubi ex 10 urbe in Sacrum Montem excesserunt, agros non coluerant. Gēlon rex, populi Romani amicus, frumentum ad Romanos misit. Tum Coriolanus, 'Propter plebeios,' clamavit, 'inopia in urbe est: itaque frumentum inter plebeios non dividemus, nisi iura patriciis reddiderint: si 15 tribuni auctoritatem servabunt, frumentum non habebunt plebeii.' Coriolani minas magna cum ira plebeii audiverunt: frustra tamen tribuni accusaverunt. 'Nec damnabitis Coriolanum,' clamat, 'nec punietis: ex urbe excedam et inter Volscos exsulabo.' Tum cum hostibus

¹ See p. 107.

populi Romani bellum contra patriam gessit, patriae agros vastavit. Frustra Romani legatos miserunt: animum non moverunt. Tandem mater Coriolani et uxor cum lacrimis petebant: matris lacrimis concessit Coriolanus. 'O mater,' clamavit, 'patriam servavisti, 5 filio exitium paravisti.'

18

ULYSSES AND THE WINDS

Ulixes, ubi Graeci Troiam expugnaverunt et ad Graeciam reverterunt, cum comitibus ad insulam Aeoliam navigavit. Habitabat in insula Aeolus rex. Dei Aeolo imperium ventorum mandaverant. Diu cum 10 rege Ulixes et comites manebant. Tandem, ubi discedebant, Aeolus Zephyrum emisit, reliquos autem ventos in sacco vinxit: saccum Ulixi dedit. 'Nisi saccum aperies,' inquit, 'Zephyrus ad Ithācam insulam navem ducet.' Ubi iam ad patriam veniebant et Ulixes, labore 15 fessus, quod solus diu navem rexerat, dormiebat, multa clam comites disserebant. 'Aurum et argentum,' clamabant, 'in sacco Ulixes portat: regis munera inter comites non divisit: saccum aperiemus.' Itaque saccum aperuerunt et reliquos ventos emiserunt. Statim navis 20 ad insulam Aeoliam revertit. Frustra tum Ulixes et comites a rege auxilium petiverunt. 'Inimicus est deorum Ulixes,' inquit; 'deorum inimicum non adjuvabimus.' Itaque magno dolore ad oram reverterunt. Ventus autem non iam ad patriam navem 25 ducebat.

SECTION X

Grammar: Future Perfect and Pluperfect Indicative Active of audio.

R.P. p. 70: S.P. p. 48: P.G. p. 137.

Adjectives of 3rd Declension.

R.P. pp. 39, 40: S.P. pp. 22, 23: P.G. pp. 72-74.

19

AN HEROIC FAMILY

Est in Etrūria urbs Veii: Romani olim cum Veientibus bellum gerebant. Hostes urbem muris ingentibus muni-
verant et agros finitimos vastabant: ubi nostri oppugna-
bant, intra muros milites ducebant; mox, ubi discesse-
runt, iterum agros vastabant. Tum Caeso Fabius,
populi Romani consul, 'Vos,' inquit, 'cives Romani,
aliis bellis animum iam applicabitis, Veiens bellum
genti Fabiæ mandabitis: Fabii soli cum Veientibus
pugnabunt: nec pecuniam nec milites a civitate
postulabimus.' Placuit civibus consilium Fabii: pos-
tridie consul cum omni gente ex urbe excessit. Diu non
solum agros Romanos defendebant sed etiam omnem
populum Veientem terruerunt. Tandem dux hostium,
'Armis,' inquit, 'non superavimus: consilio supera-
bimus.' Itaque pecora in agris reliquerunt, insidias
haud procul posuerunt. Fabii, quod propter multas
victorias non iam hostes timebant, praedam in agris
incaute petebant. Tum repente magnos hostium

clamores audiverunt: undique Veientes iaculis et sagittis oppugnaverunt. Frustra Fabii contra ingentes copias hostium pugnabant. Gens omnis Fabia, praeter unum puerum, in pugna cecidit: nam, ubi ex urbe excesserunt, unum puerum propter aetatem domi 5 reliquerant.

20

THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS

Inter alias fabulas Herodotus multa et mira de Aegyptiis narravit. Canes et faeles praecipue amabant: ubi incendium in urbe erat, ubique in publicas vias veniebant, alia omnia neglegebant, faeles solas 10 custodiebant; si vel una faelis in flammas saltaverat, magnus erat dolor Aegyptiorum: si domi faelis vita excesserat, incolae domicilii propter dolorem supercilia radebant: canis autem propter mortem et caput et omne corpus radebant. 15

In fluvio Nilo multi erant crocodili: crocodilos sic captabant Aegyptii. Carnem porcinam hamo infigebant et in fluvium demittebant: tum in ripa vivum porcum verberabant. Crocodilus ubi porci clamores audivit statim ad locum properabat, carnem cum 20 hamo incaute vorabat. Tum in oram trahebant et necabant.

SECTION XI

*Grammar: Present, Future, Perfect and Imperfect
Indicative Passive of amo.*

R.P. p. 72: S.P. p. 50: P.G. p. 126.

21

CINCINNATUS

L.¹ Quinctius Cincinnatus, populi Romani consul, ubi imperium administrabat, famam inter omnes propter virtutem comparavit: postea senex in parvo fundo haud procul ab urbe habitabat et agros colebat. Mox
5 in urbem revocatus est: nam castra Romanorum, ubi cum Aequis bellum gerebant, ab hostibus oppugnata sunt. Magnum erat periculum, ingens omnium timor. Statim Cincinnatus dictator creatus est: senatores ad Cincinnatum nuntios miserunt. In parvo fundo, ubi
10 agros arabat, senem invenerunt. Statim togam ab uxore sumpsit, nuntiorum verba audiebat. 'Dictator, Cincinnate,' inquebant, 'creatus es: nisi statim ad urbem veneris et copias Romanas contra Aequos duxeris, nostri ab hostibus superabuntur, cives omnes neca-
15 buntur.' Postridie prima luce in forum venit, magna celeritate copias paravit et ante mediam noctem ad montem Algidum, ubi hostes castra posuerant, duxit. Aequi, quoniam utrimque a Romanis oppugnabantur, arma deposuerunt. Victor hostes sub iugum misit,
20 duces hostium captivos in triumpho per urbem duxit: postea ad parvum fundum revertit.

¹ See p. 107.

THE FATE OF TWO BEAUTIFUL BOYS

King of Lacedaemon's son Known and
 Hyacinthus, regis Lacedaemonii filius, notus inter
all boys
 omnes propter pulchritudinem erat: praecipue a deo
 Apolline amabatur. Olim cum deo discis ludebat: tum
 Zephyrus propter invidiam, quod puer Apollinem amabat,
 Zephyrum autem non amabat, ventum acrem emisit et 5
 ingentem Apollinis discum in caput Hyacinthi immisit.
 Statim mortuus humi cecidit. Postea e terra, ubi pueri
 infelicis sanguine cruentabatur, flos pulcher surgebat:
 floris frondes prima littera nominis notatae sunt. Itaque
 flos ab omnibus hyacinthus vocabatur. 10

Narcissus also became
 Narcissus quoque propter pulchritudinem magnam
 famam habebat. Propter superbiam iram omnium et
 invidiam movebat. Itaque dei puerum infelicem puni-
 verunt. Olim oris imaginem in fluvio spectabat: statim
 pulchritudinis amore superatus est: diu frustra imaginem 15
 captabat, tandem propter dolorem vita excessit. E loco,
 ubi ceciderat, flos pulcher surgebat: flos hodie narcissus
 vocatur. *Narcissus today.*

SECTION XII

Grammar: Future Perfect and Pluperfect Indicative Passive of amo.

R.P. p. 72: S.P. p. 50: P.G. p. 127.

23

THE TWELVE TABLES

Praeter alias causas irae propter unam praecipue causam plebeiorum animi ira excitabantur. Ius administrabant soli patricii, leges tamen omnino erant nullae: itaque ius omne ad arbitrium patriciorum semper administratum erat. Tandem pro consulibus decemviri a populo creati sunt: decemviri primo bene imperium administraverunt et leges omnibus notas condebant. Magnum erat gaudium plebeiorum: decemviri iterum creantur. Iam tamen crudeliter auctoritatem exercebant: praecipue Appius Claudius per superbiam omnium iram movebat. 'Imperium,' inquit, 'decemviris populus concessit: imperium non deponeamus.' Tum iterum ad Montem Sacrum plebei discesserunt: statim decemviri imperium deposuerunt nec iterum creati sunt. Manebant tamen novae leges in duodecim tabulis scriptae.

24

A HORRIBLE BANQUET

De Tantālo fabulae multae et mirae narrantur. Saepe
ad cenā a deis immortalibus vocatus erat; semel
deos vocavit. Magnam cenam paravit: simul 'Deo-
rum,' inquit, 'sapientiam temptabo: carnem humanam
pro ferina carne apponam: dei fraudem non sentient.' 5

Itaque Pelopem filium necavit, carnem et membra in
multas partes divisit et in aeno coxit. Tum cibum
mirum et horrendum deis apposuit. Dei tamen fraudem
statim senserunt, nihil ederunt. Ceres autem nuper
filiam amiserat: propter dolorem incaute Pelopis 10
humerum edit. Magna erat deorum ira propter fraudem:
membra Pelopis iterum in aenum posuerunt, iterum
coxerunt: sic vitam puero infelici reddiderunt. Pro
humero alter humerus eburneus datur: exinde semper
Pelopidae omnes alterum humerum candidum velut 15
eburneum habebant. Tantalum autem dei pro scelere
magnis suppliciis puniverunt.

SECTION XIII

Grammar: Present, Future, Imperfect and Perfect Indicative Passive of moneo.

R.P. p. 74: S.P. p. 52: P.G. p. 130.

25

SPŪRIUS MAELIUS

In urbe olim magna erat cibi inopia. Tum Sp. Maelius, eques plebeius propter divitias notus, frumentum in Etruria emebat et civibus pauperibus aut parvo vendebat aut gratis dabat. Propter liberalitatem magno
 5 in honore a plebeiis habebatur, patriciorum autem iram movebat. Itaque falsis criminibus accusatus est. 'Contra populum Romanum,' clamabant patricii, 'Sp. Maelius coniurat: regnum appetit: si iam muneribus plebeiorum animis placuerit auctoritatemque confirma-
 10 verit, iterum mox sub regis imperio civitas Romana tenebitur: vos, cives, si patriam amatis, Sp. Cassii exemplo monebimini.' Ingens statim timor inter omnes cives movebatur. Cincinnatus dictator, C. Servilius Ahāla magister equitum creatus est. Dictatoris im-
 15 perio Maelius non parebat: tum Ahala cum turba iuvenum patriciorum forum intravit; Maelium telis oppugnaverunt et necaverunt. Diu inter Romanos Ahalae factum laudabatur: hodie tamen a multis Sp. Maelius vir bonus et pauperum amicus habetur: nam
 20 Ahala postea damnatus est et ex urbe in exilium discessit.

Sanguis - blood

26

PRIDE PUNISHED

Olim Minerva tibia ludebat. Repente coris imaginem in aqua videt. 'Tibia,' inquit, 'pulchram deam non decet.' Itaque magna ira a loco discessit, tibiam humi reliquit. Postea Marsyas invenit: tibia, quod nuper os deae tetigerat, ubi Marsyas ludebat, sonos miros et dulces emisit. Magnum erat Marsyae gaudium: etiam Apollinem ad certamen provocavit. 'Musae,' inquit, 'inter nos iudicabunt; victor vieto supplicium constituet.' In spelunca certamen habebatur: Apollo cithara, Marsyas tibia ludebant. Musarum arbitrio 10 penes Apollinem erat victoria. Tum deus hominem infelicem propter superbiam crudeliter punivit: ad arborem vinxit et cutem a vivo homine detraxit. E spelunca, ubi sanguis humi ceciderat, fluvius fluebat: tibia fluvio ad aliam terram portabatur, ubi Apollini in templo 15 dedicata est.

SECTION XIV

Grammar: Future Perfect and Pluperfect Indicative Passive of moneo.

R.P. p. 74: S.P. p. 52: P.G. p. 131.

Some exceptional Nouns of 2nd and 3rd Declensions.

R.P. pp. 19, 26: S.P. pp. 9, 16: P.G. pp. 16, 42, 54.

27

THE CAPTURE OF VEII

Etrusci olim terra marique magnam potentiam habuerant: tum a Graecis naves deletae, a Samnītibz agri vastati erant: postea simul a Gallis et a Romanis bello vexabantur. Urbs Veii diu a Romanis obside-
 5 batur: primo Etrusci non solum urbem defendebant sed etiam ingentem timorem inter Romanos moverunt. Itaque M.¹ Fūrius Cāmillus dictator creatus est: Camilli consilio milites cuniculum sub terra ad arcem urbis egerunt. Interea rex Veientium dis immortalibus
 10 immolabat. 'Si dis, O rex,' inquit sacerdos, 'hostiam immolabis, di victoriam in bello dabunt.' Sacerdotis verba Romani audiverunt: aliquot milites e cuniculo veniunt, hostiam ad dictatorem portant: Camillus dis immolavit. Simul ex omni parte urbis muri a Romanis
 15 oppugnabantur: alii arcem per cuniculum intraverunt.

Camillus propter victoriam triumphum egit: postea tamen, quod plebeiorum iram moverat, falso crimine a tribunis accusatus est. 'Non me iudices damnabunt,' inquit; 'ultro in exsilium discedam; si innocens
 20 accusor, civitas ingrata mox desiderabit.'

¹ See p. 107

A SCHOOLMASTER'S TREACHERY

Romani, ubi cum Etruscis bellum gerebant, urbem in Etruria Fălērios obsederunt. Faliscorum filios omnes unus magister docebat, vir sapiens sed improbus. Cotidie pueros ludi causa ex urbe ducebat, tandem ad castra Romana duxit. Tum ad Camillum, imperatorem 5 Romanum, venit: 'Urbem,' inquit, 'Romanis trado, nam principum filios trado: si pueros obsides habebitis, Falisci statim urbem tradent.' Respondit Camillus, 'Non ita bellum gerimus Romani, nec contra pueros arma sumpsimus: sunt et belli, sicut pacis, iura.' Tum 10 magistrum nudavit et pueris tradidit: pueri proditorem verberaverunt et in urbem egerunt.' Movit animos Faliscorum Camilli liberalitas: legatos statim ad castra Romana, inde ad Curiam miserunt. 'Beneficio,' clamerunt, 'si non armis, nos superavistis: ultro urbem 15 tradimus: populi tam iusti imperio libenter parebimus.'

SECTION XV

Grammar: Present, Future, Imperfect and Perfect Indicative Passive of rego.

R.P. p. 76: S.P. p. 54: P.G. p. 134.

Nouns in -us of 4th Declension.

R.P. p. 30: S.P. p. 17: P.G. p. 56.

29

THE CAPTURE OF ROME

Ad Gallos, quod in Etruriam copias duxerant, legati a Romanis missi sunt: tum contra ius gentium legati arma sumpserunt et cum Etruscis contra Gallos pugnaverunt. Itaque Galli ab Etruria in agros Romanos 65 venerunt. Statim ab urbe exercitus contra novum hostem missus est. Prope Alliam fluvium pugnabant. Terreabant Romanos saeva ora, magni clamores, ingentia corpora barbarorum: nostri vix primum impetum sustinuerunt sed urbem fuga petiverunt. Omnium 80 animi ingenti timore movebantur. Iuvenes statim Capitolium occupaverunt, reliqui, praeter senatores, in Etruriam discedebant. Galli urbem intrant, ad forum veniunt: mirum ibi spectaculum oculis ostenditur: nam senatores animis ad mortem paratis adventum 15 hostium expectabant: magistratus in eburneis sellis sederunt honorumque insignia gerebant. Diu barbari senes immotos, velut deum imagines, spectabant. Tum unus e Gallis M. Păpīrii barbam manu permulsit: senex iratus caput scipione eburneo ferit statimque a barbaro 20 necatur. Tum omnes ira moventur reliquosque senes in sellis trucidant.

A PROPHECY INDEPENDENTLY CONFIRMED

Erant in Etruria multi et sapientes haruspices. Ubi Romani urbem Veios obsidebant, unus ex haruspicibus in sermonem cum militibus Romanis incidit. ‘Romani,’ inquit, ‘urbem Veios non expugnabunt nisi aqua e lacu Albano emittetur.’ Postea e muris in aggeres Romanos 5 venit. Tum unus e Romanis, iuvenis fortis, senem infirmum superavit et ad imperatorem traxit. Ab imperatore ad urbem missus est. Interea Romani legatos in Graeciam ad oraculum Apollinis miserant et reditum exspectabant. Legati ubi reverterunt dei responsum 10 nuntiaverunt: ‘Sic Apollo Romanos monet: nisi aqua e lacu Albano emittetur, Romani Veios non expugnabunt.’ Tum denique seni crediderunt.

Lacus Albanus tum forte imbribus auctus erat. Itaque Romani oraculo parent, aquam per agros emittunt, 15 urbem Veios expugnant.

SECTION XVI

Grammar: Future Perfect and Pluperfect Indicative Passive of rego.

R.P. p. 76: S.P. p. 54: P.G. p. 134.

Nouns in -u of 4th Declension.

R.P. p. 30: S.P. p. 17: P.G. p. 56.

31

THE RETURN OF CAMILLUS

Interea arx Romae Capitoliumque in ingenti periculo erat. Noctu aliquot Galli per angustam viam genibus nixi ascendebant: non solum milites, sed etiam canes fallebant, anseres tamen Iunoni sacros non fefellerunt.
 5 Anserum clamoribus excitatus est M. Manlius: primus hostem manu deturbat: tum arma sumpsit, reliquos ad arma vocavit; Gallos singulos Romani trucidaverunt.

Magna iam cibi inopia in arce erat: diu tamen sustinebant; etiam panem inter hostes iactabant. 'Nam
 10 si cibi inopiam senserint,' dictator inquit, 'Gallorum animi confirmabuntur.' Tandem legatos ad hostem miserunt: salutem mille libris auri emerunt. Aurum in foro a Q.¹ Sulpicio tribuno militum Brenno regi Gallico datur: ubi tribunus 'Iniqua pondera,' inquit,
 15 'habetis, Galli,' Brennus ponderi gladium addidit: simul 'Vae victis' clamavit.

Interea tamen exercitus a M. Furio Camillo exsule in Etruria collectus erat: verba insolentia a rege vix dicta erant ubi Camillus cum novis copiis forum intravit.
 20 Statim Gallos acri impetu oppugnant omnesque mox trucidant.

¹ See p. 107.

32

THE QUEST OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE

Olim cum Argonautis, viris multis et intrepidis, Iāson, quod a patruo missus erat, e Graecia in Asiam navigavit : aureum vellus ab Aeēta rege petebat. ‘Vellus dabo,’ respondit rex, ‘si solus tauros aratro iunxeris, dentes draconis in agro severis.’ Mēdēa autem, regis filia, 5 Iasonis amore superata est : ubi patris verba audivit magno timore movebatur. Tamen consilium Iasoni dedit. ‘Tauri,’ inquit, ‘ingentia cornua, aeneos pedes habent ; ex ore flammās spirant : ubi dentes draconis severis, viri armati e terra surgent telisque oppugnabunt : 10 denique aureum vellus draco custodit. Medae tamen magicis artibus omnia pericula superabis.’ Sic Iason regis iussis paruit : aureum vellus ad navem portavit, cum Medea et Argonautis discessit. Magna erat regis ira : navem parat, comites ad arma vocat. Medea 15 tamen parvum fratrem in navem duxerat : ubi oram reliquerunt, fratrem necavit, corpus in multas partes divisit, membra in mare iactavit. Rex diu pueri infelicis membra colligebat : itaque Iason et Medea incolumes ad Graeciam navigaverunt.

SECTION XVII

Grammar: Present, Future, Imperfect and Perfect Indicative Passive of audio.

R.P. p. 78: S.P. p. 56: P.G. p. 138.

33

THE FATE OF M. MANLIUS

M. Manlius, quod Capitolium e periculo servaverat, Capitolinus a civibus vocatus est. Postea pauperum causam contra patricos defendit. Statim patricii Manlium, sicut antea Sp. Cassium et Sp. Maelium, 5 accusaverunt. 'Regnum,' clamabant, 'appetit.' Itaque Cornēlii Cossi iussu vinctus est et in carcerem ductus. Tum plebei sordidati in vias publicas veniebant, prope arma pro vindice sumebant: patricii propter timorem liberaverunt. Statim Manlii audacia augebatur: aperte 10 iam plebeios ad vim et arma vocavit. Tum etiam a tribunis plebis accusatus est. Frustra Manlius pectus nudavit, vulnera ostendit, a dis immortalibus auxilium petivit: hominis infelicis verba sine misericordia audiebantur. A iudicibus damnatus est et morti inhonestae 15 traditus. Nam de saxo Tarpeio, ubi Capitolium servaverat, a tribunis plebis demissus est. Nemo postea e Manlia gente Marcus vocatus est.

34

THE FIRST AERONAUTS

Daedālus artifex erat per omnem Graeciam notus. Templā aedificavit, deum imagines miras et pulchras fingebat. Tum, quod sororis filium necaverat, a iudici-
bus damnatus est et ad Cretam insulam discessit. Diu cum Īcāro filio captivus in insula tenebatur. Tandem 5
alas finxit. ‘Mari undique,’ inquit, ‘velut carcere impedimur : naves non habemus : arte tamen via aperietur. Si patris consilio parebis, per aera salutem petes.’ Tum alas ad humeros cera deligavit. Statim Icarus in aera ascendit : mox, quoniam prope solem volabat, cera 10
liquescebat, puer infelix in mare cecidit et poenas audaciae morte persolvit. Daedalus autem incolumis in Italiam volavit ubi templum aedificavit alasque Apollini dedicavit.

SECTION XVIII

Grammar: Pluperfect and Future Perfect Indicative Passive of audio.

R.P. p. 78: S.P. p. 56: P.G. p. 139.

Nouns of 5th Declension.

R.P. p. 31: S.P. p. 18: P.G. p. 60.

35

THE LICINIAN LAWS (B.C. 368)

Quamquam multa pauperibus civibus concessa erant, nondum tamen finitum erat inter patricios plebeiosque certamen. Leges identidem a tribunis plebis Licinio et Sextio rogabantur, per patriciorum auctoritatem anti-
5 quabantur. Per multos annos multis de rebus civitas dissensione perturbabatur. Tandem Camillus dictatori rempublicam iterum servavit. 'Frustra iam,' inquit, 'tribunorum postulationibus resistimus: multa patricii concedemus; consulum alter e plebeiis semper crea-
10 bitur; agri publici nemo amplius quingenta iugera possidebit: contra res una concedetur a plebeiis; ius a praetore administrabitur, praetor e patriciis creabitur. Tum denique finita erit dissensio et pax reipublicae reddetur.' Placuit omnibus Camilli consilium: postea
15 nullae erant inter patricios et plebeios dissensiones: dictator templum Concordiae dedicavit.

36

A FAMILY CURSE

Dei Oenōmaum regem per oraculum sic monuerant :
' A genero necaberis.' Itaque Oenomaus ' Nemo,' inquit,
' filiam in matrimonium ducet.' Multi tamen pul-
chram filiam, Hippodamīam, amabant, multi petebant.
' Filiam in matrimonium non duces,' respondit omnibus, 5
' nisi patrem in currus certamine viceris : si victus eris,
morte poenas audaciae persolves.' Multi ad certamen
veniebant, multi a rege superabantur. Tandem Pelops
Myrtilum, regis aurigam, promissis conciliavit. ' Dimi-
dium regni dabo,' inquit, ' si in certamine adiuveris.' 10
Tum Myrtilus regii currus axem discidit : itaque rex
e curru cecidit, Pelops victor cum Hippodamia ad
patriam revertit. Sed quamquam a Myrtilo via ad
victoriam inventa erat, promissum Pelops non praestitit.
Nam ubi currum prope mare agebat, aurigam in aquam 15
demisit. Myrtilus autem, ' A dis immortalibus,' clama-
vit, ' auxilium peto : rem tam foedam di non neglent :
per omnes annos Pelopis perfidiae poenas Pelopidae
persolvent.'

SECTION XIX

Grammar: Indicative of sum.

R.P. p. 62: S.P. p. 40: P.G. pp. 152, 153.

37

M. VALĚRIUS CORVUS (349 B.C.)

Consul Romanus copias contra Gallos duxerat et castra in loco idoneo posuerat. Tum Gallus, vir propter corporis magnitudinem et pulchra arma insignis, ad nostrorum stationes venit: scutum hasta ferit, unum e
5 Romanis ad certamen provocat. Erat tum in exercitu Romano tribunus militum, iuvenis postea propter multas victorias notus, nomine M. Valerius. 'Nisi consuli,' inquit, 'ingratum fuerit, solus contra hominem insolentem pugnabo.' Datur a consule venia: Valerius
10 ad certamen armatus processit. Vix iam manum conseruerant, ubi corvus repente in galea Valerii consedit et identidem os oculosque hostis rostro appetivit. Itaque mox Romanus barbarum superat. Tum nec Galli in stationibus manebant et Romani ad victorem
15 cucurrerunt. Non iam solum stationum milites sed legiones utrimque pugnae interfuerunt. Diu et acriter pugnabant: tandem Romani barbaros vicerunt et ad maris oram fugaverunt.

THE SPIRIT OF ANCIENT ROME

Romani cum Lātīnis bellum gerebant. Deī consules per somnium sic monuerant: ‘Si exercitus vicerit, occidetur imperator: si imperator superfuerit, vincetur exercitus.’ Utrimque ad pugnam prope Vēsūvium montem processerunt: T.¹ Manlius Torquātus dextro, 5 P.¹ Dēcius Mus sinistro cornu praeerat: mox hostes sinistrum cornu acri impetu oppugnaverunt; nostri paulatim loco cedebant. Tum Decius, ‘Pro republica Romana,’ inquit, ‘pro populi Romani exercitu, legionibus, sociis, Decii vitam cum legionibus sociisque hostium 10 dis Manibus devoveo.’ Tum armatus in equum insiluit, solus in Latinorum aciem invasit, ingentem numerum hostium occidit, tandem mortem oppetivit. Movit viri intrepidi exemplum reliquorum animos: statim pugnam redintegraverunt, simul dextro cornu Manlius novas 15 copias contra fessum hostem duxit. Ubique Romani vicerunt: Latinorum pauci pugnae superfuerunt.

¹ See p. 107.

SECTION XX

Grammar: Regular Comparison of Adjectives

R.P. pp. 41, 42: S.P. p. 24: P.G. p. 78.

39

THE CAUDINE FORKS (321 B.C.)

Est in Italia locus propter cladem Romanam notissimus. Exercitus Romanus, ubi cum Samnitibus bellum gerebat, per saltum angustum in campum intravit: campo utrimque montes altissimi impendebant: mox
5 ad alterum saltum etiam angustiores venerunt. Interea hostes utrimque saltus arboribus saepserant exercitumque Romanum velut in carcere tenebant. Frustra aliam viam petebant nostri: tandem arma hostibus tradiderunt. Tum C. Pontius, Samnitium imperator, ad
10 patrem, virum sapientissimum, nuntios misit consiliumque petivit. 'Si patris consilio parebis,' respondit senex, 'Romanos omnes aut incolumes liberabis aut occides.' Filius tamen patris consilium neglexit: Romanos sub iugum misit, tum liberavit. Antea tamen
15 C. Pontii iussu Romani pacem et amicitiam cum Samnitibus iureiurando confirmaverunt et obsides dederunt. 'Non sic,' pater filium monuit, 'aut amicos conciliabis aut hostes delebis.'

40

A ROMAN FATHER

T. Manlius Torquatus consul exercitum Romanum ad disciplinam severissimam instituit. 'Nemo' (sic militibus edixerat) 'solus extra ordines cum hostibus pugnabit.' Praeerat tum hostium equitibus vir propter virtutem notissimus Gēmīnus Mettius : Manlii filium 5 Mettius ad certamen provocavit. Movit iuvenis animum intrepidum vel ira vel pudor : patris iussa neglexit hostemque superavit et occidit. Tum corpus Mettīi spoliavit, spolia magno cum gaudio ad patrem portavit. Pater autem 'Quoniam, T. Manli,' inquit, 'nec consulis 10 imperium nec patris auctoritatem times contraque imperatoris iussa extra ordines solus hodie cum hoste pugnavisti militaremque disciplinam neglexisti, poenas audaciae morte persolves Triste exemplum erimus, sed reliquis iuvenibus utile.' Statim patris iussu filius 15 ad supplicium ducitur.

SECTION XXI

Grammar: Comparison of Adjectives in -ilis, and Irregular Comparison.

R.P. p. 42: S.P. p. 25: P.G. pp. 80, 81.

41

A PYRRHIC VICTORY (280 B.C.)

Tārenti incolae, ubi bellum cum Romanis gerebant, auxilium a Pyrrho, Ēpīri rege, petierunt. Pyrrhus cum maximo exercitu Graecorum ad Italiam venit et cum Romanis prope Hēraclēam pugnavit. Tum primum in
5 proelium contra Romanos elephantī ducti sunt. Romani partim propter animalium ingentium timorem, partim propter optimam disciplinam Graecorum victi sunt. Plurimi tamen utrimque ceciderunt. Pyrrhus, ubi tot mortuorum corpora vidit, ‘Si eiusmodi victoriam iterum
10 reportavero,’ clamavit, ‘solus ad Epirum navigabo.’ Utilissima fuit Pyrrho Cīneae legati sapientia, nam plura oppida per eloquentiam conciliavit Cineas quam rex bello superavit: frustra tamen cum Romanis in urbe de pace disseruit: ‘Numquam cum hostibus, dum in
15 Italia sunt,’ Appius Claudius senator respondit, ‘de pace Romani disserunt.’ Cineas, ubi ad Pyrrhum revertit, ‘Romanorum,’ inquit, ‘urbs deorum templum, senatus deorum concilium est.’ Tandem Pyrrhus prope Beneventum victus est; postea ad Graeciam revertit.

42

THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS

Dei olim, quod Pēleus Thetin deam in matrimonium ducebat, magnum convivium celebrabant. Di deaeque omnes ad cenam vocantur, praeter Discordiam: itaque irata dea pomum in mediam turbam iactavit; in pomo inscripta erant verba ‘Pulcherrimae deae munus 5 pomum mittitur.’ Statim maxima fuit inter Iunonem, Minervam, Venerem rixa: res Paridis arbitrio mandata est. Paris, regis Troiani Priami filius, oves tum in monte Idaeo pascebat. Ad montem veniunt deae: pueri animum promissis conciliant. Iuno magnas divitias, 10 Minerva belli famam, Venus pulcherrimam omnium uxorem promittit. Veneri dat Paris pomum: Veneris auxilio ad Graeciam navigavit, mox cum Hēlēna, regis Menelai uxore, omnium tum feminarum pulcherrima, ad patriam revertit. Tum Menelaus cum Agamemnone 15 fratre plurimas naves paravit, ad Asiam navigavit, urbem Troiam obsidebat decemque post annos expugnavit.

SECTION XXII

*Grammar: Pronouns: 1st and 2nd Persons;
3rd Person, is, ea, id.*

R.P. pp. 48, 49: S.P. pp. 30, 31: P.G. p. 97.

*1st Person, meus, noster; 2nd Person, tuus, vester;
3rd Person, suus [Reflexive only].*

R.P. p. 49: S.P. p. 31: P.G. p. 98.

43

CHIVALRY IN WAR

Romanis, ubi cum Pyrrho bellum gerebant, praeerat Fabricius. Multa in historia de Fabricio, multa de Pyrrho narrantur. Olim transfuga e Graecorum exercitu ad castra Romana venit: statim ad imperatorem ductus est. 'Via ad victoriam facillima Romanis aperitur,' inquit; 'si pecuniam mihi dabis, castra petam, regem veneno necabo.' Respondit Fabricius, 'Ingratior erit nobis eiusmodi victoria quam miserrima clades: virtute, non perfidia, hostes vincimus.' Tum imperatoris iussu eum ad Graecorum castra milites reducunt totamque rem Pyrrho narrant. Movit regis animum Fabricii liberalitas: statim omnes captivos Romanis sine pretio reddidit. Contra Romani legatos ad Pyrrhum miserunt. 'De pace,' inquiunt, 'Romani cum hostibus, dum in Italia sunt, non disserunt: tibi tamen, viro omnium generosissimo, libenter concedimus indutias.'

44

ANCIENT ROBBERS

Theseus, praeter alia facta insignissima, maximam sibi famam comparavit quod latrones propter crudelitatem notos Procrustem, Scirōnem, Sīnōnem occiderat.

Procrustes, si forte advenam vi superaverat, eum non solum spoliabat sed ad lectum deligabat: tum si hominis infelicis corpus brevius erat quam lectus, membra eius ad idoneam longitudinem tendebat; contra si brevior lectus erat quam corpus, pedes vel partem membrorum gladio abscidebat.

Sciron in saxo altissimo sedebat. Eius iussu viatores 10 pedes latronis lavabant; dum lavant, Sciron ictu pedis in mare demittebat.

Sinon verticem arboris ad terram flectebat: captivi caput ad verticem, pedes ad truncum deligabat; tum repente verticem remittebat.

SECTION XXIII

Grammar: hic and ille.

R.P. p. 49: S.P. p. 31: P.G. p. 102.

45

THE FIRST PUNIC WAR (264-241 B.C.)

Týrii olim in Afríca haud procul ab Hispania coloniam collocaverant magnamque urbem, Carthaginem nomine, aedificaverant: huius urbis incolae Poeni vocabantur. Hi per mercaturam magnas divitias comparaverunt
5 finitimosque populos imperio suo adiunxerunt: urbem ingentibus muris muniverant templisque pulcherrimis ornaverant. Multa in historia de illius gentis crudelitate narrantur: duces, si in bello victi erant, sine misericordia occidebant; infantes suos dis immolabant.
10 Omnium iam populorum Romani et Poeni potentissimi erant: inter aemulas gentes causa belli mox invenitur.

In Sicilia Híero, rex Syracusarum, Māmertínos obsidebat: Romani ad Mamertinos, Poeni ad Hieronem auxilium miserunt. Tum Hiero pacem amicitiamque
15 cum Romanis confirmavit, Poeni soli cum Romanis bellum gerebant oramque Italiae navibus vastabant.

46

AN ANCIENT SORCERESS

Ulixes cum comitibus olim ad insulam Acaeam navigavit: habitabat in ea insula Circe, dea propter artem magicam notissima. Ulixes primo in ora manebat, comitum nonnullos in interiorem partem insulae misit. Ex his Eurýlōchus solus ad ducem revertit. ‘Magnum 5 nos periculum manet in hac insula,’ inquit; ‘vix a te discesseramus ubi magnam domum in media silva vidimus: prope portas errabant multa animalia, neque tamen nos oppugnabant. Tum domo excessit femina, vel dea, pulcherrima: verbis nos dulcibus compellavit 10 et cibum dedit: tum comites meos repente virga ferit et in sues vertit. Ego solus domum non intraveram, solus ad te reverti.’ Tum Ulixes ad locum statim properavit: occurrit in itinere Mercurius. ‘Frustra tu,’ inquit, ‘homo contra deam pugnabis: meo tamen 15 auxilio incolumis eris.’ Tum herbam magicam dedit et multa monebat. Itaque non solum sibi sed comitibus salutem comparavit: nam Circe frustra contra Ulixem artes exercuit et comitibus formam humanam reddidit.

SECTION XXIV

Grammar: ipse and idem.

R.P. p. 50: S.P. p. 32: P.G. pp. 98, 102.

47

THE FIRST ROMAN NAVAL VICTORY (261 B.C.)

Romani terra, Poeni mari omnium tum populorum potentissimi erant. Itaque in hoc bello Romani maxima difficultate tenebantur quod Poeni plurimas naves, ipsi nullas omnino habebant. Hac de re mira fabula in
5 historia narratur. Una e navibus Punicis in oram Italiae vento repulsa erat: statim Romani aliam navem eiusdem formae, mox alias naves aedificabant: tandem magnam classem habebant. Tum mari quoque cum Poenis bellum gesserunt: C. Duilius maximam sibi
10 famam comparavit quod primus omnium ducum Romanorum victoriam mari prope M̄ylas reportavit. Navium captarum rostris forum ornaverunt: haec rostra Columnam Rostratam vocabant. Duilio ipsi maximus honor a civibus datus est. Nam quotiens noctu ad
15 suum domicilium commeabat tibicines eum cum taedis deducebant.

48

ORPHEUS

Omnium olim poetarum notissimus erat Orpheus : multae de illo fabulae narrantur. Quotiens cithara ludebat, post se non solum animalia sed etiam arbores et saxa trahebat. Eiusdem citharae dulci sono Argonautae navem in mare deduxerunt, et draco, aurei velleris 5 custos, sopitus est. Uxorem ille Eurȳdīcen ante omnia amabat : haec ubi vita excessit, et ipse ad Manes descendit uxoremque a Plutone petivit. Respondit deus, ‘ Uxorem post te ad terram duces, in terra iterum faciem eius spectabis : tu primus ascendes : si semel 10 oculos retro verteris, uxor tua ad Manes descendet nec iterum ascendet.’ Maximo tum gaudio discesserunt ; prope iam ad terram venerant ubi poeta propter ingentem amorem oculos retro vertit : statim Eurydice ad Manes revertit. Postea semper Orpheus propter dolorem 15 alias feminas contemnebat : illae iratae hominis infelicis corpus dilaniaverunt, caput in Hebrum fluvium demiserunt.

SECTION XXV

Grammar: Relative Pronouns.

R.P. p. 51: S.P. p. 32: P.G. p. 104

49

THE ROMANS INVADE AFRICA (256 B.C.)

Romanorum iam animi victoria confirmati erant. 'Non solum nos contra Poenos defendemus,' clamabant; 'ipsi ultro in Africa bellum geremus.' Itaque classem Punicam iterum superaverunt, mox ingentem exercitum
 5 in hostium agro exposuerunt. Poeni primo desperabant: erat autem inter milites mercenarios, quorum auxilio bella gerebant, vir quidam Lacedaemonius, Xanthippus nomine, militiae peritissimus. Is copias Punicas ad summam disciplinam instituit, locum idoneum delegit,
 10 Romanos in magno proelio superavit. Rēgūlus, qui exercitui Romano praefuit, cum plurimis aliis in hostium manus venit. Hic postea ad urbem legatus missus est, Poenorum tamen iussis non paruit. 'Si sapientes estis, cives Romani,' inquit, 'captivos non
 15 mutabitis nec pecunia redimetis eos qui hostibus se tradiderunt. Ipse senex sum nec iam reipublicae utilis: Poenorum duces, quos habetis captivos, arma iterum, si liberabitis, contra vos sument.' Tum ad Poenos, quod sic promiserat, revertit, quamquam illius gentis
 20 crudelitatem haud ignorabat. Tristis de viro intrepido fabula postea narrabatur; nam Poeni crudelissimis eum suppliciis occiderunt.

50

A FAITHLESS KING

Urbs Troia, quam per tot annos Graeci obsidebant, a dis Neptuno et Apolline aedificata est. His rex urbis magna munera promisit, promissum tamen non praestitit. Iratus tum Neptunus monstrum horrendum ad terram misit, quod agros diu vastabat: Troiani quotannis oraculi iussu puellam immolabant. Has hostias populus sorte deligebat: tandem regis ipsius filiam deligebant. Magno tum dolore Laomedon movebatur: forte tamen Hercules nuper eo venerat. ‘Iuppiter olim,’ inquit, ‘equum tibi dedit: hunc si tu equum mihi 10 dederis, filiam tuam e morte servabo.’ Quod petierat, rex promisit. Tum Hercules monstrum occidit filiamque patri reddidit: ille autem iterum promissum non praestitit. Itaque Hercules magnam classem paravit, magnum exercitum collegit. Tum urbem obsedit tan- 15 demque expugnavit: regem ipsum cum filiis omnibus praeter Priamum occidit.

SECTION XXVI

Grammar: Cardinal Numerals.

R.P. pp. 45, 46, 47 : S.P. pp. 27, 28, 29 : P.G. pp. 84, 86.

51

END OF THE FIRST PUNIC WAR (241 B.C.)

Magnam victoriam in illo bello Romani a Poenis prope Pānorum reportaverunt. Hoc proelium ob eam rem insigne est, quod Romani elephantos, quos antea semper timuerant, reppulerunt. Tum urbem Lilybaeum, quam
5 Pyrrhus olim frustra oppugnaverat, classe per decem annos obsidebant.

Erant semper cum exercitu Romano in omnibus bellis haruspices qui pullos dis sacros custodiebant : qui pulli si cibum non edebant, ira deorum ostendebatur. Olim
10 P.¹ Claudius, qui nuper ad classem imperator venerat, impetum in hostium classem parabat. Monebant eum haruspices, 'Hodie pulli cibum non edunt.' 'Bibent tamen,' respondit iratus imperator, manuque pullos in mare demisit. Tum classem oppugnavit : di autem
15 hominis insolentis superbiam puniverunt : ipse enim superatus est naviumque maximam partem amisit : nec multo postea naves longae centum et viginti, onerariae octingentae deletae sunt.

Tandem autem Romani in magno proelio prope
20 Aegātes insulas Poenos vicerunt. Tum denique pax inter duos populos confirmatur : Poeni Siciliam Romanis tradunt, captivos sine pretio reddunt, amplius tria milia talentum persolvunt.

¹ See p. 107.

52

THE GORGON'S HEAD

Erant olim tres sorores Gorgōnes, e quibus una, Mēdūsa nomine, pulchra puella fuerat : quoniam autem Minervae displicuerat, crines eius a dea in serpentes versi sunt. Postea omnes qui Medusae caput spectaverant in lapidem vertebantur. Perseus tamen deorum auxilio eam occidit. Nam speculum ei Minerva, Mercurius falcem dedit. Itaque Medusam, dum dormit, per speculum spectat, caput falce abscindit et in sacco avehit.

Erat tum pulchra puella, regis Aethiopum filia, 10 Andrōmēda nomine, cuius mater deorum iram moverat quod filiae pulchritudinem nimis laudaverat. Itaque Neptunus monstrum ingens in terram misit : incolae oraculo sic monebantur : ' Periculo liberabimini si monstro Andromedam tradetis.' Itaque puella ad 15 saxum deligata est. Ibi eam invenit Perseus, qui draconem Medusae capite in lapidem vertit puellamque liberavit. Tum Andromedam in matrimonium duxit caputque Medusae dedit Minervae quae in medio scuto posuit.

SECTION XXVII

Grammar: Ordinal Numbers 1-20.

R.P. pp. 46, 47 : S.P. pp. 28, 29 : P.G. p. 84.

53

HANNIBAL (BORN 246 B.C.)

Poeni post hanc cladem magnis difficultatibus tenebantur, nam multae gentes, quas antea rexerant, ab imperio Punico iam desciscebant. Has bello longo et crudeli Hamilcar, qui Poenorum copiis praefuit, superavit. Movebat semper viri fortissimi animum cladis, quam nuper patria sustinuerat, memoria : mox bellum contra Hispanos paravit. Olim dis hostiam immolabat : aderat filius eius Hannibal, puer tum novem annos natus, qui multis cum lacrimis patrem imploravit. ' Si me amas, pater,' clamavit, ' me quoque cum exercitu ad bellum duces.' Tum patris iussu puer manum in ara posuit et his verbis iureiurando se obligavit : ' Semper ego Romanis hostis ero, semper cum illa gente bellum geram.' Nono illius belli anno Hamilcar in proelio cecidit. Hannibal autem patris verba semper memoria tenebat nec multo post socios Romanorum Saguntinos oppugnavit.

54

HOW TO EVADE DESTINY

Mycerinus King of Egypt Father Cheops 905
 Mycērinj, regis Aegyptiū, pater Cheops deos neglexerat,
colours ruled correctly in app of administration
 crudeliter imperium administraverat, multos tamen
King Cheops reign as King however. however self
 annos rexerat : ipsum autem Mycerinum omnes propter
905
 humanitatem amabant. Tum dei eum per oraculum

7 years life will be King omni at grace
 his verbis monuerunt : 'Sex annos in hac terra regnabis : 6
 septimo anno vita excedes.' Rex iratus ad oraculum
a messenger sent again to many gods verbal accusat
 nuntios misit, iniquos deos multis verbis accusavit.

They responded thus
 Responderunt illi, 'Ob eam ipsam rem vita tibi tam
short they concede because the gods are placate (1)
 brevis conceditur : quod deis placuerat, id tu neglexisti.

King 905 100 & 50 something years
 Poena in Aegyptios per centum et quinquaginta annos 10

a dis constituta erat : id pater tuus et patruus intel-
because where you will
 lexerunt, tu non intellexisti.' Quod ubi audivit,

have Mycerinus for revenge (1) it self
 Mycerinus per reliquam vitam voluptati se tradidit :

die per silvas et loca iucundissima errabat ; per totam

noctem regiam taedis illuminabat et convivia cum 15

Time for
 comitibus celebrabat. 'Sic enim,' inquit, 'annos non

sex, sed duodecim vivam.'

you years not
six but 22 will live

se-itself
himself

SECTION XXVIII

*Grammar: Imperative Active of Regular Verbs
and of sum.*

R.P. pp. 63, 65, 67, 69, 71: S.P. pp. 41, 43, 44, 45, 46:

P.G. pp. 125, 129, 133, 137, 153.

55

THE FALL OF SAGUNTUM (218 B.C.)

Saguntini, qui urbem muris et turribus muniverant, octo menses Poenorum impetum sustinebant: frustra a Romanis auxilium, ab Hannibale pacem petiverunt. Tandem primi civitatis aurum argentumque omne in
5 forum colligunt, in ignem iactant, ipsi in flammās saltant: reliquorum plurimi cum uxoribus liberisque domos super se ipsos incendunt. Interea, quoniam muri custodibus nudati erant, hostes urbem intraverunt.

Tum Q. Fabius cum aliis legatis Roma Carthaginem
10 missus est. 'Nisi publico consilio,' inquit, 'socios nostros oppugnavistis et ducis vestri factum ipsi probatis, Hannibalem Romanis tradite.' Ad quae ubi multa et insolentia responderunt Poeni, togae sinum manu tenuit, tum 'Hic,' inquit, 'bellum et pacem
15 portamus: utrum placet, sumite.' Illi, non minore cum superbia, 'Utrum placet, da' clamaverunt. 'Bellum do,' respondit legatus. Illi 'Sic esto: bellum eodem nos animo, quo sumpsimus, geremus.'

56

A TRAGIC END

Omnia olim athletarum notissimus fuit Milo, qui identidem in ludis aemulos superabat. A civibus suis in magno honore habebatur etiamque populi exercitui in bello praefuit. Fabulae multae et mirae de Milone traduntur, nam propter ingentes vires maximam sibi 5 famam comparavit. Olim iuencam quattuor annos natam in humeris per stadium portavit: eandem postea iuencam uno die edit. Senex tandem infirmo iam corpore aliquando per silvam errabat, ubi arborem quandam vidit quae rimis media parte hiabat. Tum 10 ille manus in rimas immisit truncumque discindebat: et mediam quidem partem discidit, tum infirmas iam manus remisit. Statim arbor ad naturam revertit. Itaque, quoniam manus eius trunco tenebantur, in loco mansit et a leonibus voratus est.

15

SECTION XXIX

Grammar: Comparison of Adverbs. R.P. p. 44:
S.P. p. 26. **Imperative Passive of Regular Verbs.** R.P. pp. 73, 75, 77, 79: S.P. pp. 51, 53, 55, 57: P.G. pp. 127, 131, 135, 139.

57

CROSSING THE ALPS (218 B.C.)

Cum quinquaginta milibus peditum, equitum novem milibus, magnoque numero elephantorum Hannibal ex Hispania excessit: mira celeritate trans montes Pŷrēnaeos per Galliam contendit: tum ingentibus cum
5 copiis, quarum dimidium in itinere amisit, Alpes superavit, qua re nihil magis memorabile ab ullo imperatore gestum est. Magnis ille difficultatibus impediabatur, nam flumina nive et imbribus aucta erant, simul a barbaris, qui saxa ingentia in agmen demiserunt, oppugna-
10 batur. Tandem decimo die ad summos montes venerunt, unde campos Italiae oculis spectabant. Eo tamen vel difficilius descendebant quam nuper ascenderant: nam in nive nec homines nec animalia vestigia firme ponebant: aliquando (sic enim in historia traditur), quod
15 saxa iter impediabant, arbores incenderunt, mox, ubi saxa ardebant, acetum infuderunt: statim liquescebant saxa et via tandem aperiebatur. Octavo die ei qui supererant in campos Italiae descenderunt.

58

THE JEALOUSY OF A GODDESS

Arachne arte lanifica aliis omnibus praestabat, quam ob causam magnam ubique famam comparavit et multae undique puellae domum eius veniebant telasque quas texuerat spectabant. His rebus animus ad superbiam movebatur: 'Telas,' clamat, 'peritius quam Minerva 5 ipsa texo: deam etiam ad certamen provoco.' Haec multo postea anus infirmo corpore ad eam venit. 'Multi,' inquit, 'deos ad certamen provocaverunt: omnes poenas audaciae persolverunt: horum tu exemplo monere.' Illa tamen consilium contempsit; iterum 10 provocat. Tum repente res mira oculis ostenditur: non iam anus infirma, sed dea ipsa adest. 'Minervam,' inquit, 'ad certamen provocavisti: venit.' Statim ad rem se applicant. Texit Arachne telam pulcherrimam, in qua deorum imagines fingeat. Operis pulchritudine 15 etiam Minervae animus movetur: tum irata propter invidiam manu discidit. Tantam iniuriam Arachne non sustinuit: multis cum lacrimis mortem sibi laqueo parabat: dea autem puellam in araneae formam vertit.

SECTION XXX

*Grammar: Infinitive Active of Regular Verbs
and of sum.*

R.P. pp. 63, 65, 67, 69, 71: S.P. pp. 41, 43, 45, 47, 49:
P.G. pp. 125, 129, 133, 137, 153.

59

HANNIBAL'S VICTORIES (218-217 B.C.)

Interea P. Cornelius Scipio cum exercitu Romano Poenorum adventum exspectabat: inter equites utrimque prope Ticinum flumen pugnatum est, quo in proelio Romani loco cedere cogebantur, imperator ipse graviter
5 vulneratus est. Mox T.¹ Semprōnius cum altero exercitu advenit: is, dum incautius hostium equites trans Trēbiam fluvium fugat, repente maioribus copiis occurrit, simul ab aliis quos Hannibal cum Māgōne fratre in insidiis collocaverat oppugnatur. Iterum Romani vincuntur.
10 Proximo autem anno vel maiorem cladem sustinuerunt.

Est prope Cortōnam via angusta inter montes altissimos et lacum Trāsūmēnum, per quam C. Flāmīnius Nēpos, vir audacissimus, cui turpe fuit tarde et caute rem gerere, exercitum duxit. Hannibal autem iam
15 antea pedites expeditos in montibus, equites ad fauces saltus collocaverat; ipse cum reliquo exercitu ad alterum exitum manebat. Romani, ubi saltum intraverunt, statim undique oppugnabantur: tres horas acriter ubique, circum consulem autem acrius pugnatum
20 est, quem armis insignem hostes petebant, defendebant cives. Tandem ab equite quodam Gallico occisus est. Reliqui statim fuga salutem petere coeperunt.

¹ See p. 107.

60

THE LABOURS OF HERCULES

Inter deos antiquos nemo magis hodie notus est quam Iovis filius Hercules, de quo fabulae multae et mirae traditae sunt. Vi corporis et hominibus et deis omnibus praestabat. Paucos iam menses natus, dum in cunis iacet, in maximum periculum venit: nam Iuno, quae 5 semper ei inimicissima erat, duos serpentes contra eum misit: suis autem manibus deus infans fauces eorum elisit. Postea, quod Iuno mentem eius alienaverat, suos ipse liberos occidit. Magno tum dolore ultro in exsilium discessit: mox ad Apollinis oraculum venit 10 ibique auxilium a deo petivit. Ab eo iussus est regi cuidam Eurystheo duodecim annos parere: 'Tum denique,' inquit deus, 'immortalis eris.' Ab hoc rege Iunonis iussu coactus est Hercules duodecim labores peragere.

SECTION XXXI

Grammar: Infinitive Passive of Regular Verbs.

R.P. pp. 73, 75, 77, 79: S.P. 51, 53, 55, 57:

P.G. pp. 127, 131, 135, 139.

61

CANNÆ (216 B.C.)

Maximam autem omnium cladem in illo bello prope Cannas Romani sustinuerunt, quod oppidum Hannibal cum copiis occupaverat. Hostium equites nostros primum dextro cornu, mox sinistro cornu vicerunt: 5 interea Romani mediam aciem Poenorum repellebant: tum repente ab utroque latere pedites, a tergo equites oppugnaverunt. Romanorum non amplius decem milia superfuerunt. 'Si iam ad urbem, Hannibal, me cum equitibus miseris,' clamavit Maharbal, dux equitum. 10 Poenorum, 'quinto die in Capitolio cenabis.' Ille autem viri sapientis consilium neglexit: Capuam exercitum duxit, ubi milites multos dies voluptati se tradiderunt. Hac mora videtur urbs servata esse.

Romae, ubi tristis clades nuntiata est, omnium animi 15 maximo timore movebantur: credebatur primo totus exercitus deletus esse, tota Italia ab Hannibalis copiis teneri. Urbem tamen contra hostium impetum muniebant, pueros servosque ad arma vocabant. Terentius, cuius propter audaciam tantam cladem sustinuerant, a 20 senatu laudatus est quod de republica non desperaverat.

62

THE LABOURS OF HERCULES (*continued*)

In valle quadam, Nēmea nomine, habitabat illo tempore ingens leo quem maxime eius terrae incolae timebant. Hunc Hercules occidere et ad regem portare iussus est. Diu frustra cum monstro clava et sagittis pugnabat: tandem fauces eius suis 5 manibus elisit. Tum mortuum leonem in humeris ad regiam reportavit. Quem ubi vidit rex ipse dicitur viri fortissimi viribus territus esse Herculemque iussisse exinde extra oppidi muros victorias nuntiare.

Postea taurum ingentem, qui Cretae agros vastabat, 10 occidere iussus est. Hoc quoque opus dicitur peregissee vivumque animal in humeris domum reportavisse, mox liberavisse.

SECTION XXXII

Grammar: Active Participles of Regular Verbs.

R.P. pp. 65, 67, 69, 71: S.P. pp. 43, 45, 47, 49:

P.G. pp. 125, 129, 133, 137.

63

ROME'S RECOVERY (215-207 B.C.)

Proximo anno consul creatus est Q. Fabius Maximus, qui dictator antea tarde et caute rem gesserat proeliumque cum hostibus quam maxime vitaverat, quam ob rem Cunctator vocabatur. Eiusmodi tamen consilia
5 maiori parti civium minime placebant: itaque per M. Terentii Varronis audaciam clademque quam exercitus Cannis sustinuit tota civitas prope deleta erat. Exinde autem spem omnem salutis in Q. Fabio posuerunt. Saepissime pugnabatur, numquam tamen cum
10 totis copiis hostium: Hannibal, quod multarum urbium cives a Romanis desciverant et Poenis se tradiderant has omnes defendere copiasque in plurimas partes dividere cogebatur. Tandem frater eius, Hasdrubal, qui cum altero exercitu in Italiam venerat, ad Mētaurum
15 flumen victus est: diu ille suos pugnantes exemplo confirmat, loco cedentes in proelium revocat, tandem fortissime pugnans cecidit.

64

THE LABOURS OF HERCULES (*continued*)

Erat olim monstrum horrendum, Hydra nomine, quod in palude prope lacum Lernaenum habitabat agrosque finitimos vastabat. Huic novem erant capita quorum medium immortale fuit. Hercules, qui ab Eurystheo monstrum occidere iussus erat, ingenti clava oppugnavit : 5 quotiens autem unum caput absciderat, statim duo capita eodem loco crescebant : etiam pugnanti ingens subvenit cancer, a quo Hercules vulneratus est. Erat autem Herculi minister quidam fidus, Iōlāus nomine, cuius auxilio reliqua capita incendit, medium illud, quod 10 immortale esse dicebatur, sub magno saxo sepelivit. Tum sanguine eius sagittas cruentavit, cuius veneno omnes postea, qui Herculis sagittis vulnerati erant, necabantur.

SECTION XXXIII

Grammar: Passive Participles of Regular Verbs.

R.P. pp. 73, 75, 77, 79: S.P. pp. 51, 53, 55, 57:

P.G. pp. 127, 131, 135, 139.

65

ZAMA (202 B.C.)

Exinde bellum in Africa gerebatur, quo Hannibal a civibus suis ex Italia revocatus est. Ibi a Scipione prope Zāmam victus est: Poeni Romanis Hispaniam coloniasque omnes quas extra Africam possidebant cum
5 navibus longis praeter decem tradere, decem milia talentum quinquaginta annis persolvere coacti sunt. Hannibal tamen, non minus quam antea odio Romanorum motus, bellum redintegrare summis viribus parabat: ab inimicis tamen Carthagine excedere coactus ad
10 Antiöchum, Sýriae regem, qui tum bellum cum Romanis gesturus erat, discessit. Postea apud Bithýniae regem multos annos exsulabat: tum, quod rex a Romanis eum tradere iussus erat, venenum, quod in anulo semper portare solebat, sumpsit vitaeque, sexaginta iam annos
15 natus, excessit.

66

THE LABOURS OF HERCULES (*continued*)

Nympha quaedam Dianae, quod illius auxilio e magno periculo servata erat, cervum, qui aurea cornua pedesque aeneos habebat, dedicaverat. Hunc Hercules vivum Mycenae portare iussus per totum annum frustra petebat: tandem sagitta vulneratum in humeris portanti repente 5 occurrit Diana quae magna est ira permota quod animal ipsi sacrum ille vulneraverat. Hercules tamen deae iram permulsit praedamque Mycenae avexit.

Erant prope lacum Stymphalum mirae quaedam aves quae alas et rostra aenea habebant carnemque humanam 10 vorabant. Has quoque expellere iussus primum sistro, quod ei Minerva dederat, terruit, tum per aera volantes sagittis occidit. Qua tamen de re non eadem ab omnibus narrantur: nam, ut alii tradiderunt, aves ad insulam quandam pepulit, ubi postea ab Argonautis inventae 15 sunt.

SECTION XXXIV

Grammar: Subjunctive Active of Regular Verbs
(1st and 2nd Conjugations) and *sum*.

R.P. pp. 63, 65, 67 : S.P. pp. 41, 43, 45 :

P.G. pp. 124, 125, 128, 129, 152, 153.

67

ROME AND GREECE (200-146 B.C.)

Vix iam Romani Poenos superaverant, ubi Măcċdōniis bellum indixerunt. Huius gentis rex Phīlippus in Thessălia prope colles qui Cŷnoscċphalae vocabantur castra posuerat: ibi gaudio permotus, cum parvam
5 manum Romanorum fugavisset, contra totum exercitum processit. Tum a Flaminino, qui nostris praeerat, victus terras omnes quas extra Macedoniam regebat tradere coactus est. Nec multo postea Antiochus, qui socius fuerat Philippi nec tamen in bello ei subvenerat, cum
10 auxilium ab eo plurimae in Graecia civitates imploravissent, arma contra Romanos sumpsit. Is quoque, primum Thermōpŷlis, mox Magnċsiae superatus magnum numerum navium longarum tradere decemque milia talentum persolvere cogitur. Viginti post annis iterum
15 cum Macedoniis pugnatum est: quo in bello L. Aemīlius Paulus a rege Perseo magnam victoriam reportavit. Tandem omnis Graecia in Romanorum potestatem venit.

68

THE LABOURS OF HERCULES (*continued*)

Ingens olim aper a monte Ėrŷmantho in campos descenderat. Hunc, cum agros ubique vastaret, vivum ad regem portare iussus Hercules per altam nivem diu petebat : tum labore fessum rete impedivit Mycenasque avexit. Aprum dum petit, Centauro Phŏlo occurrit, 5 cui Bacchus olim cadum optimi vini dederat. Hunc cadum Hercules aperuit : tum reliqui Centauri, vini odore dulcissimo ducti, speluncam in qua Pholus habitabat obsederunt : ab Hercule pulsi Chīrōnis domum fuga petiverunt. Quos ille cum fugaret incaute amicum 10 suum Chironem sagitta venenata vulneravit : Pholus quoque sagitta, quae in pedem eius forte ceciderat, vulneratus est.

Chiron, cum immortalis esset, sagitta non necatus erat : ultro tamen vita excessit.

SECTION XXXV

Grammar: Subjunctive Active of Regular Verbs
(3rd and 4th Conjugations). R.P. pp. 69, 71:
S.P. pp. 47, 49: P.G. pp. 132, 133, 136, 137.

69

THE END OF CARTHAGE (146 B.C.)

Eodem anno, quo omnis Graecia in potestatem Romanorum venit, Carthago quoque deleta est. Poeni, cum iam per mercaturam divitias augerent et ex clade illa quam sustinuerant se colligere coepissent, Romanorum
5 invidiam moverunt. Qui saepissime a M. Porcio Cātōne moniti tandem bellum indixerunt. Poeni statim ultro se suaque omnia Romanis tradiderunt: primum obsides, mox arma et naves postulantibus libenter dederunt. Cum autem victor superbus urbem delere iussisset
10 triginta dierum indutias petierunt summisque viribus bellum parabant. Maxima est pertinacia utrimque pugnatum. Tandem Poeni magna clade superati, urbs ipsa omnino deleta est.

Sic urbs Roma, cum reliquas Italiae gentes, mox
15 populos finitimos bello superavisset, in magnum iam imperium creverat.

70

THE LABOURS OF HERCULES (*continued*)

Rex quidam, Diŏmēdes nomine, equas suas carne humana pascebat. Has Mycenas portare iussus Hercules cum paucis comitibus ad oram duxit. Quo cum cives regis venissent, diu et acriter pugnatum est. Equas, dum proelio interest, Hercules amico suo Abdēro 5 mandat, quem illae statim vorant. Hercules, cum hostes vicisset, regem occidit corpusque equis iactavit: tum urbem in eo loco condidit, quam urbem Abdēra vocavit. Equas, quae cum domini carnem edissent mansueverant, Mycenas avexit: mox liberatae et ipsae a feris in Monte 10 Őlympo vorabantur.

Postea Āmazŏnum reginae zonam, quam ei Mars dederat, petere iussus, cum multa pericula superavisset, reginam ipsam occidit zonamque reportavit.

SECTION XXXVI

Grammar: Subjunctive Passive of Regular Verbs
(1st and 2nd Conjugations). R.P. pp. 73, 75:
S.P. pp. 51, 53: P.G. pp. 126, 127, 130, 131.

71

ROME AFTER THE GREAT WARS

Amplius centum iam annos Romani bella prope perpetua cum externis populis gerebant: domi interea senatus auctoritas, pauperum inopia adeo creverant ut maxima esset in civitate dissensio: medii inter hos equites magnas divitias per mercaturam sibi comparaverant. Plebei quidem iura paria cum patriciis habebant: magistratus autem semper ex eisdem fere gentibus, quae nobiles vocabantur, creati sunt. Cum agri ubique bello vastati essent, per totam Italiam maxima omnium rerum inopia fuit: mercatores quoque frumentum ex Sicilia et Africa importatum tam parvo in Italia vendebant ut non iam agricolis prodesset parvos fundos colere. Ager publicus a paucis et divitibus possidebatur in quo servi dominorum pecora custodiebant.

72

THE LABOURS OF HERCULES (*continued*)

Olim in insula quadam, quae prope Hispaniam esse credebatur, habitabat monstrum horrendum, Gērŷon nomine, qui tria corpora habebat: huius pecora gigas et canis, cui duo erant capita, custodiebant. Haec cum reportare iussus esset Hercules per multas terras errabat, 5 tandem ad Libyam venit, ubi Herculis Columnas posuit; quo in itinere, cum magnopere solis ardore vexaretur, sagittam in ipsum solem emisit. Qua audacia adeo deo placuit ut auream ei lintrem daret, in qua ad illam insulam navigavit. Ibi et giganta et canem una cum 10 ipso domino occidit, tum praedam avexit: auream autem lintrem soli reddidit. Pecora, cum plurima pericula superavisset, tandem reportavit ad regem, a quo Iunoni immolata sunt.

SECTION XXXVII

Grammar: Subjunctive Passive of Regular Verbs
 (3rd and 4th Conjugations). R.P. pp. 77, 79:
 S.P. pp. 55, 57: P.G. pp. 134, 135, 138, 139.

73

THE GRACCHI (133-121 B.C.)

Ti.¹ Sempronius Gracchus, pauperum misericordia
 permotus, legem rogavit ut ager publicus ita inter cives
 divideretur, ut antea a Sextio et Licinio constitutum
 erat. Legi resistebant senatores, intercessit M. Octavius
 5 tribunus plebis. Tum ille populi suffragio confirmatus
 Octavium tribunatum deponere iussit et proximo anno
 contra leges iterum ipse tribunatum petiit. Tum sena-
 tores cum turba civium iratorum eum in foro oppugnatum
 occiderunt.

10 Decem post annis frater eius C. Sempronius Gracchus
 multas leges rogavit, ut pauperibus liceret frumentum
 parvo emere, iudices non iam e senatoribus sed ex
 equitibus deligerentur; postea ut ius suffragii Latinis
 daretur. Hac autem lege cum omnibus displicuisset, is
 15 quoque a suis ipse civibus occisus est.

¹ See p. 107.

74

THE LABOURS OF HERCULES (*concluded*)

In horto quodam haud procul a Monte Atlante tres erant sorores pulcherrimae, Hesperides nomine : hae una cum ingenti dracone aurea illa poma custodiebant quae Iunoni, cum a Iove in matrimonium duceretur, a Terra data erant. Haec poma petere iussus Hercules, cum situm horti ignoraret, per multas terras diu frustra errabat. Monitus autem a Prometheo Atlantem, qui humeris caeli onus sustinebat, misit ut poma inveniret : ipse interea onus sustinet. Tum ad regem reportavit poma quae postea, cum sibi ab illo data essent, Minervae dedicavit : haec autem in eundem hortum restituit.

Ultimus laborum etiam omnium difficillimus fuit : nam a rege iussus est Cerbërum canem a Manibus ad terram suis ipsius viribus, sine armis reportare. Hoc monstrum, quod tria capita habebat, vi superatum avexit, regi ostendit, tum ad Manes reduxit.

SECTION XXXVIII

Grammar: The Verb utor.

R.P. pp. 80, 81: S.P. pp. 58, 59: P.G. pp. 146, 147.

75

JUGURTHA (116-105 B.C.)

Mīcipsa, rex Nūmīdiae, populi Romani socius regnum inter duos filios, Hiempsalem Adherbalemque, et fratris filium Iugurtham dividerat. Iugurtha Hiempsalem occidit, bello superavit Adherbalem, qui a Romanis 5 auxilium petivit. Hi regnum per legatos inter duos dividerunt: Iugurtha autem, quamquam legatorum animos magnis pecuniis adeo sibi conciliaverat ut melior pars regni ei daretur, iterum Adherbalem oppugnavit belloque victum occidit. Tum denique bellum ei Romani indixerunt: is autem eisdem artibus 10 usus pacem pecunia emit. Postea ob eam rem in urbem arcessitus, cum consobrinum suum Massivam ibi occidisset, tantam inter omnes iram movit ut ex Italia excedere iuberetur. Bellum tum redintegratum est; 15 quo in bello Jugurtha Aulum consulem superavit, exercitus partem trucidavit, partem sub iugum misit. Postea a Q. Metello quem pecunia sibi conciliare frustra conatus est, identidem superabatur: tandem a C. Mario victus et in urbem ductus diu in carcere tenebatur 20 ibique fame necatus est.

mox -
soon
later

quam than
quamquam although
such as 'issued'

THE STORY OF CADMUS

Cadmus, a father ordered Sider's maid house
Cadmus, a patre iussus sororem amissam domum
reportare, cum diu frustra petivisset, ab oraculo sic
monitus est: 'Vaccam quam mox videbis sequere:

haec ubi fessa humi decumbet, oppidum in eo loco conde.'

Vaccam haud multo postea inventam secutus ubi
decubuerat ibi condidit Cadmeam quae postea urbis
Thebarum arx fuit. Hanc vaccam cum Minervae immo-
laturus esset, quosdam misit ut aquam peterent: aquam
autem custodiebat draco qui homines a Cadmo missos
occidit. Tum ille draconem occidit et a Minerva monitus 10
dentes monstri in terra sevit: ex eo loco surrexerunt
viri armati qui statim inter se pugnantes ceciderunt:
supererant quinque a quibus Thebani originem dux-
erunt. Cadmus postea in serpentem versus a Iove ad
Elysium missus est.

SECTION XXXIX

Grammar: Verbs in -io. of the 3rd Conjugation

R.P. p. 84: S.P. p. 61: P.G. p. 150.

77.

MARIUS (157-86 B.C.)

C. Mārius, homo obscuro loco natus, in bello contra Iugurtham gesto magnam sibi famam comparavit. Mox consul creatus Teutōnos, qui arma contra Romanos sumpserant, prope Aquas Sextias vicit. Domi popularium causam contra senatum defendit, quorum suffragiis exercitui, quem tum L. Cornelius Sulla contra Mithridatem, Ponti regem, ducebat, praefectus est. Quod cum audivisset Sulla cum exercitu Romam contendit: Marius fugere coactus diu in summa inopia
10 exsulabat. Postea cum Cinna, dux popularium, Roma pulsus exercitum in Italia colligeret, cum eo Romam revertit, mox victor intravit. Maxima tum caedes secuta est: omnes quos Marius non salutaverat a militibus eius trucidabantur. Proximo anno morbo
15 mortuus est.

78

ULYSSES AND THE CYCLOPS

Erant olim in Sicilia gigantes quidam qui Cýclopes vocabantur, e quibus unus, Pölýphēmus nomine, in magna spelunca cum ovibus suis habitabat. Eo Ulixes cum comitibus venit: Polyphemus tum forte oves in monte pascebat. Qui cum domum revertisset oves in 5 speluncam duxit magnumque saxum ad os speluncae posuit. Ulixem cum vidisset, multa rogavit: respondit ille, 'Graeci sumus, qui trans mare ad hanc insulam navigavimus: si deos times, nos adiuva: nam di eos qui advenas auxilium petentes neglegunt maximis sup- 10 pliciis punire solent.' 'Deos,' respondit Polyphemus, 'Cyclopes non timemus: ipsi enim fortiores eis sumus.' Tum duos e comitibus Ulixis manu corripuit: quorum cum capita saxo elisisset membra dilaniata voravit.

SECTION XL

Grammar: The Verbs possum, volo.

R.P. pp. 85, 88 : S.P. pp. 62, 65 : P.G. pp. 154, 162-164.

79

SULLA (138-78 B.C.)

Interea Sulla, cum Mithridatem vicisset, ad Italiam copias reducere voluit. Itaque, cum Marius mortuus esset et Cinna a militibus esset occisus, ex Asia profectus Brundisium navigavit. Ei se adiunxerunt viri postea
5 in civitate notissimi Cn. Pompeius et M. Crassus, quorum auxilio popularium exercitum superavit. Tum Samnites, qui ad urbem cum ingentibus copiis contendebant, magna cum caede vicit. Postea dictator creatus (quo usus imperio velut regiam potentiam exercebat)
10 primum inimicos suos trucidavit, quoad potuit, tum per plurimas leges senatus auctoritatem confirmavit. Nam tribunorum potestatem minuebat, senatoribus ea iura, quae Gracchus equitibus dederat, reddidit. Tum imperium deposuit, mox Puteolos se recepit, ubi duobus
15 post annis mortuus est.

80

ULYSSES AND THE CYCLOPS (*continued*)

Hoc Ulixes multo dolore spectabat : voluit ille quidem Polyphemum occidere sed ipse infirmior erat nec magnum illud saxum ad os speluncae positum movere potuit. Postridie Cyclops, cum duos e comitibus Ulixis edisset, cum ovibus ad montem discessit ; antea autem saxum 5 in eodem loco posuit. Interea Ulixes ingentem stipitem, quem Cyclops in spelunca reliquerat, in ignem posuit : mox cum gigas revertisset iterumque duos edisset, Ulixes vinum illi dulcissimum dat quod e nave in sacco portaverat. Is magno gaudio bibit ; tum plus vini 10 postulavit iussitque Ulixem nomen sibi dicere. Respondit ‘ Nemo vocor.’ Tum ille, ‘ Neminem,’ inquit, ‘ ultimum omnium edam ; hoc tibi munus pro vino dabo.’ Tum humi cecidit dormiebatque.

SECTION XLI

Grammar: The Verbs nolo, malo.

R.P. p. 88: S.P. p. 65: P.G. pp. 162-164.

81

POMPEY AND CRASSUS CONSULS (70 B.C.)

Iucundissima erant Romanis spectacula in quibus servi quidam, qui gladiatores vocabantur, in ludis a magistris docti, inter se pugnabant. Si pugnare volebant, virgis cogeantur: plurimi tamen mori quam
5 ignavi haberi malebant. Horum iam magna multitudo, a Spartāco quodam ducta, arma contra rempublicam sumpserat legionesque Romanas superaverat: cum autem Spartacus ad disciplinam eos instituere non posset, postea a M. Crasso victi sunt. In illo bello M.
10 Crasso subvenit Cn. Pompeius, qui nuper ex Hispania reverterat, ubi bellum a Sertorio, popularium duce, gestum confecerat.

Ad id tempus Cn. Pompeius causam senatus defenderat: mox cum magnopere vellet exercitui, quem
15 Lūcullus contra Mithridatem ducebat, praefici, senatus autem Lucillum revocare nollet, popularibus se adiunxit, quorum suffragiis cum M. Crasso consul creatus est.

ULYSSES AND THE CYCLOPS (*continued*)

Tum dormientis gigantis in oculum, quem unum habebat in media fronte positum, ardentem stipitem immittit. Magno ille cum clamore surgit et a reliquis Cyclopibus auxilium implorat: quibus interrogantibus respondit 'Nemo me fraude occidit.' Illi autem 'Si 5 nemo te occidit,' clamaverunt 'noli nos clamoribus perturbare.' Tum Polyphemus, cum saxum e loco movisset, ad exitum speluncae sedit manusque tetendit ut Ulixem comitesque egredientes corriperet. Is autem singulos comites ovi, hanc ovem mediam inter duas 10 alias, tandem se ipsum arietis ingentis ad ventrem deligavit. Ovium egredientium terga Polyphemus manu permulsit, cum autem proximam sibi solam permulceret homines non tetigit; arietis quoque tergum solum, non ventrem, manu permulsit; Ulixes autem incolumis sub 15 ventre eius latebat.

SECTION XLII

Grammar: The Verbs fero, eo.

R.P. pp. 86, 87: S.P. pp. 63, 64: P.G. pp. 156-161.

83

POMPEY IN THE EAST (67-61 B.C.)

Consules creati Pompeius et Crassus tribunis antiqua
iura reddiderunt, senatui auctoritatem a Sulla concessam
abstulerunt. Postea lege ab Aulo Găbĭnio lata imperium
Pompeio datum est contra piratas, qui tum oras ubique
5 vastabant navesque Romanas oppugnabant, ita ut nemo
sine magno periculo mare transire posset; quam ob rem
in urbe maxima erat frumenti inopia. Tribus mensibus
piratas omnes mari pepulerat. Mox lege a C. Mănĭlio
lata exercitui qui tum contra Mithridatem bellum
10 gerebat praefectus hostem vicit: tum ad Sŷriam iit
urbemque Hiĕrösölyma magna cum caede cepit. Tum
denique, cum multam sibi famam comparavisset et
magnam partem Asiae imperio Romano adiunxisset.
Romam rediit.

84

ULYSSES AND THE CYCLOPS (*concluded*)

E spelunca incolumis egressus Ulixes primum se ipsum, mox comites suos liberavit. Tum oves ad oram egerunt navemque conscenderunt. Cum iam paulum a terra navigavissent, Polyphemum verbis insolentibus compellavit; quam ob rem ille ira permotus montis 5 verticem manu correptum contra navem coniecit: qui, cum haud procul ante navem in mare cecidisset, prope ad oram reppulit. Iterum tamen Ulixes eum compellat: 'Ego Ulixes sum,' inquit; 'Ulixes tibi hanc iniuriam fecit.' Ille autem, cum frustra imploravisset ut ad 10 insulam rediret secumque cenaret, iterum ingens saxum in mare coniecit, quod tamen post navem cecidit: tum deum Neptunum his verbis implorat: 'Ne ad patriam redeat Ulixes; si autem dis placuit ut redeat, solus sine comitibus redeat.'

fio, I am made, become
factus sum

SECTION XLIII

Grammar: The Verb fio.

R.P. p. 89: S.P. p. 66: P.G. p. 155.

85

THE CONSPIRACY OF CATILINE (63 B.C.)

Multa interea Romae fiebant, dum Pompeius cum Mithridate bellum gerit. Oratorum Romanorum maximus fuit M. Tullius Cicero: is, consul creatus, eodem anno cives suos servavit. Nam L. Sergius Catilina,
 5 vir nobili loco natus, cum sibi pessimos civium adiunxisset, contra rempublicam coniuraverat consiliumque ceperat consules et bonos cives omnes occidere. Haec Ciceroni per legatos quosdam Gallorum, qui tum forte Romae erant, nuntiata sunt. Ab eo accusatus, Catilina,
 10 cum urbe paucis cum comitibus excessisset, bellum contra rempublicam in Etruria paravit: reliqui in urbe manebant consulisque iussu in carcerem coniecti sunt. De quibus multa in Curia disseruntur: tandem, cum ita senatoribus placuisset, necati sunt. Mox Catilina, quem
 15 contra exercitus missus erat, in acie fortiter pugnans cecidit. Postea Cicero, quod cives Romanos sine iudicio morte puniverat, in exsilium pulsus, proximo anno revocatus est.

86

SISYPHUS

Sisŷphus rex per mercaturam et ipse dives fiebat et civium suorum divitias magnopere auxit : erat autem omnium hominum pessimus. Multa de perfidia eius ab antiquis narrantur. Ab uxore sua petiverat ne se mortuum sepeliret : mortuus autem apud Plutonium illam accusavit quod ita neglexerat et ab eo petivit ut sibi liceret ad terram redire. Cum autem redisset, ' Non iterum,' inquit, ' ad Manes descendam : sic immortalis fiam.' A Mercurio tamen vi ablatum gravissimo est supplicio punitus. Nam saxum ingens semper ad summum collem portare cogebatur : quotiens autem ad summum venerat, saxum ad imum collemolvebatur isque ad summum iterum portare coactus est.

SECTION XLIV

Grammar: Interrogative Pronoun.

R.P. p. 51: S.P. p. 32: P.G. p. 104.

87

CAESAR (BORN 100 B.C.)

C. Iūlius Caesar, vir nobili loco natus, cuius patris soror Marii uxor fuerat, per totam vitam popularium causam contra senatum defendit: ipse Corneliam, Cinnae filiam, in matrimonium duxerat, iussusque a
5 Sulla uxori nuntium mittere parere noluit: quam ob rem urbe egressus ad Asiam se recepit. Postea, cum Romam redisset, causam eorum, qui cum Catilina coniuraverant, contra Ciceronem in Curia defendit. 'Multa,' inquit, 'de sceleribus horum Cicero dixit; sed
10 quo consilio ea dixit? Nonne omnibus haec scelera nota sunt? Morte hos punire vult. Cur non etiam verberare vos iubet? Num gravius est verberari quam necari? Id autem iubere nonvult, quod ei videtur indignum esse vobis eiusmodi supplicio homines punire.
15 Mihi autem videtur vobis indignum esse hos sine iudicio necare.' His verbis omnium animos magnopere permovit; cum tamen etiam magis permoveret oratio Cātōnis, qui post Caesarem verba fecit, Ciceronis consilium sequebantur.

88

CROESUS

Croesus, rex Lydiae, finitimos populos bello superavit maximamque famam propter divitias et potentiam comparavit. Itaque multi ad eum ex omnibus partibus Graeciae venerunt, inter reliquos Sölon, omnium tum Atheniensium sapientissimus. Cui cum magnas suas 5 divitias ostendisset, ‘Quem tu, Solon,’ interrogavit, ‘omnium hominum beatissimum putas?’ Respondit ille, ‘Tellus Atheniensis mihi omnium beatissimus fuisse videtur; huic enim erant liberi et pulchri et boni, quorum nemo ante patrem mortuus est: ipse cum 10 civibus suis contra finitimos pugnantibus subvenisset hostesque fugavisset in acie fortissime pugnans cecidit eodemque loco ab Atheniensibus magno cum honore sepultus est.’ ‘Quis tibi post eum,’ inquit Croesus, ‘beatissimus videtur?’ ‘Cleöbis et Biton,’ respondit, 15 ‘qui matrem suam ipsi in curru traxerunt. Illa a dis imploravit ut rem omnium optimam filiis concederent: eadem nocte uterque mortuus est.’

SECTION XLV

89

CAESAR'S FIRST CONSULSHIP (59 B.C.)

Cn. Pompeius, cum ex Asia redisset, a senatu petiverat ut agros militibus suis bello confectis darent. Id illi facere noluerunt. M. Crasso quoque et reliquis equitibus multa postulantibus nihil concedere volebant.

5 Frustra Cicero concordiam inter senatum et equites confirmare conabatur. Interea Caesar in Hispania bellum gerebat: is ubi Romam revertit Pompeio et Crasso se adiunxit: simul Pompeius Iuliam, Caesaris filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Mox consul creatus

10 altera lege agros Pompei militibus dedit, altera equitibus ea quae postulabant concessit.

Mos fuit Romanorum terras quas bello superaverant provinciasque vocabant per consulares regere. Hi unum annum imperium administrare solebant. Eo tempore

15 pars Galliae provincia Romana erat. Huius provinciae imperium, per leges a Vātiniāno tribuno et Pompeio rogatas, in quinque annos Caesari datum est.

Num - a participle
 Num - interrogative
 Num - for

CROESUS (*continued*)

of
 - clause
 when
 'no'

Tum, magna ira permotus Croesus 'Num tu hos,' clamavit, 'beatiores quam me putas?' 'Nunc quidem, Croese,' respondit, 'divitias maximas habes, gentes plurimas regis: neminem autem beatum voco priusquam mortuus sit: nam di saepe hominibus plurima 5 dant, mox eosdem maximis malis opprimunt.'

Mox, Persarum potentia territus, constituit bellum Cyro, Persarum regi, indicere: antea tamen nuntios Delphos ad oraculum Apollinis misit, ut hoc deum interrogarent: 'Croesumne mones ut bellum contra 10 Persas gerat?' Respondit deus 'Croesus copias contra Persas ducet et magnum imperium delebit.' Quod cum responsum ei nuntiatum esset, multo gaudio Croesus bellum parare coepit.

SECTION XLVI

91

CAESAR IN GAUL (59-56 B.C.)

Ad Galliam profectus primo anno Helvētios, qui a Germanis saepissime oppugnati ex angustis finibus egredi et in alia parte Galliae considerare volebant, per provinciam Romanam iter facere conantes, reppulit.

5 Eodem anno Ariovistum, qui Germanos trans Rhēnum duxerat et Gallorum agros occupaverat, proelio superavit. Anno secundo Belgas (qui contra Romanos coniuraverant) vicit. Proximo anno, cum inter Cn. Pompeium et M. Crassum dissensio fieret, cum utroque apud Lūcam

10 consilium habuit; ibi constitutum est ut Pompeius et Crassus popularium suffragiis consules crearentur, Caesari imperium in Gallia in quinque annos prorogaretur. Eo anno ipse Vēnētos, Q. Tītūrius Sābinus Unellos, P. Crassus Āquītānos vicit.

92

CROESUS (*continued*)

Hoc in bello Croesus cum toto exercitu victus est. Ipse a Cyro vivus igne concremari iubetur. Cum autem in rogam impositus esset regisque ministri iam rogam succenderent, magno ille dolore permotus, 'O Solon, Solon!' clamavit. 'Quem tu nomine vocas?' Cyrus 5 interrogavit. Tum ille rem totam narravit. Victor autem, misericordia permotus, captivum liberari iussit. Rogus tamen iam succensus ardebat. Tum Croesus magna voce a dis petivit ut ignem restinguerent. Quod cum ille multis lacrimis imploravisset, magnus repente 10 imber de caelo descendit ignemque restinxit.

Postea nuntios misit deumque, cuius oraculo falsus erat, multis verbis accusavit. His autem responsum est 'Sic a deo monitus est Croesus, "copias contra Persas ducet et magnum imperium delebit." Duxit 15 copias magnumque imperium delevit, nam suum delevit. Cur igitur deum accusat?'

93

CAESAR'S REMAINING YEARS IN GAUL (56-49 B.C.)

Caesar, cum in Galliam redisset, Usipētes et Tenc-
theros, qui Rhenum transierant, magna cum caede
superavit. Tum ipse, ut Germanos terreret, mira celeri-
tate pontem fecit Rhenumque cum exercitu transiit.
5 Ibi breve tempus moratus cum in Galliam redisset
pontem rescidit, ne Germani, illo ponte usi, in Galliam
iterum transirent. Eodem anno cum paucis navibus
ad Britanniam navigavit, cuius insulae incolae in omni-
bus fere bellis auxilium ad Gallos contra Romanos
10 miserant. Haud diu in insula moratus proximo anno
cum quattuor legionibus iterum eo navigavit: Cassi-
vellaunum, qui Britannorum copiis praeerat, superavit
obsidesque ab eo accepit. Tum in Galliam rediit, ubi
Belgas, qui iterum coniuraverant, vicit. Tandem Ver-
15 cingetorix, omnium Gallorum dux militiae peritissimus,
qui cum omnibus fere gentibus Galliae coniuraverat,
a Caesare victus est. Haec omnia Caesar in septem
libris de bello Gallico scriptis narravit.

94

PHAETHON

Phaëthon, Solis filius, a patre olim petivit ut sibi
liceret unum diem solis currum per caelum agere. Quod
cum ab illo concessum esset, magno cum gaudio puer
currum ascendit. Gravissimas tamen poenas audaciae
persolvere coactus est. Nam propter corporis infirmi- 5
tatem equos fortissimos coercere non potuit : illi igitur
e cursu egressi tam prope terram descenderunt ut eam
fere incenderent. Itaque Iuppiter, ira permotus, puerum
infelicem fulmine necavit mortuumque in Ēridānum
flumen coniecit. Sorores eius, quae equos currui iunxe- 10
rant, ad ripas eius fluminis venerunt et tanto dolore
propter fratris mortem movebantur ut deorum miseri-
cordiam excitarent, a quibus ipsae in arbores, lacrimae-
que earum in electrum versae sunt.

95

CAESAR CROSSES THE RUBICON (49 B.C.)

Interea M. Crassus contra Parthos pugnans ceciderat, Cn. Pompeius, invidia permotus propter tot victorias a Caesare reportatas, senatui se adiunxerat. Caesar a senatu iussus est legiones dimittere Romamque redire. 5 'Ego meas legiones,' respondit, 'dimittam, si suas quoque legiones dimiserit Pompeius.' Id autem ille facere noluit. Tandem, bellum civile vitare quam maxime conatus, cum senatus plane eum hostem reipublicae habiturus esset, e Gallia in Italiam profectus, 10 ad parvum flumen Rūbīcōnem venit. Multas ibi horas moratus esse dicitur: nam hoc flumen non licuit imperatori Romano cum armatis legionibus transire: tandem 'Iacta est alea,' clamavit, flumenque cum copiis transiit: qua re bellum reipublicae indixit.

96

THE DEATH OF CAESAR (44 B.C.)

Caesar cum in Italiam venisset senatorum copias
ubique vicit. Pompeius, qui ad Aegyptum navigaverat,
Ptölēmaei regis iussu occisus est. Eo secutus Caesar in
magnum periculum venit: nam ab exercitu, quem
Ptolemaeus collegerat, repente oppugnatus nando vitam 5
servavit, manu interea tenens libros illos quos de bello
scripserat. Postea tamen mira celeritate hostes omnes
superavit: quas victorias his verbis nuntiavit, 'Veni,
vidi, vici.'

Dictator creatus maxima cum clementia inimicis 10
omnibus parcebat optimasque leges tulit. Priusquam
tamen omnia quae in animo habebat peragere posset ab
inimicis in Curia occisus est. E quibus unus, M. Brūtus
nomine, olim inimicus, postea in amicitiam ab illo
acceptus erat. Hunc ubi vidit, 'Et tu, Brute!' clama- 15
vit, nec diutius resistebat: multis vulneribus transfixus
prope statuam Pompeii cecidit.

ABBREVIATIONS OF NAMES

C.	=	Gaius. ¹
Cn.	=	Gnaeus. ¹
L.	=	Lūcius.
M.	=	Marcus.
P.	=	Publius.
Q.	=	Quintus.
Sp.	=	Spūrius.
T.	=	Titus.
Ti.	=	Tībērius.

¹ The letter C originally represented the G sound ; when G was introduced into the Latin alphabet, C still denoted the G sound when standing for the names, Gaius and Gnaeus.

SPECIAL VOCABULARIES

N B.—When a Proper Noun is the same in English as in Latin,
it is not given in the Vocabulary.

A

cōpiaē, (*plural*), *1. f.*, forces.
pāro, (*1*), I prepare.
ad, (*with accusative*), to.
nāvigo, (*1*), I sail.
diu, for a long time.
pugno, (*1*), I fight.
fāma, *1. f.*, fame, glory.
compāro, (*1*), I gain, win.
Trōia, *1. f.*, Troy.
expugno, (*1*), I take by storm.

B

lātē, far and wide.
per, (*with accusative*), through.
Graecia, *1. f.*, Greece.
erro, (*1*), I wander.
inter, (*with accusative*), among.
tandem, at last.
incōla, *1. c.*, inhabitant.
oppugno, (*1*), I attack.
sūpēro, (*1*), I overcome, de-
 feat.
hōdie, to-day.
regno, (*1*), I reign.

C

ōlim, once upon a time, formerly,
 once.
in, (*with ablative*), in.
postea, afterwards.
semper, always.
dūro, (*1*), I remain, last.

D

saepē, often.
Ītālia, *1. f.*, Italy.
Aeneādae, (*plural*), *1. m.*, the
 descendants of Aeneas.
aedifico, (*1*), I build.

E

advēna, *1. c.*, stranger.
cum, (*with ablative*), with.
prōpē, almost.
ibī, there.
Rōma, *1. f.*, Rome.

F

et, and.
in, (*with accusative*), into,
 against.
prōpē, (*with accusative*), near.

G

pătria, *1. f.*, native-land,
country.

ămo, (*1*), I love.

hăbito, (*1*), I dwell.

pröcul, far.

a, ab, (*with ablative*), from.

contră, (*with accusative*), against.

H

propter, (*with accusative*), on
account of.

invidia, *1. f.*, envy.

conifiro, (*1*), I conspire.

săgitta, *1. f.*, arrow.

vulnëro, (*1*), I wound.

e, ex, (*with ablative*), from, out of.

terra, *1. f.*, land, country.

fūgo, (*1*), I put to flight, drive.

crās, to-morrow.

itërum, again.

I

ubī, when, where.

2

nos, we, us.

explōro, (*1*), I seek to find.

fortassë, perhaps.

prīmo, at first.

nōn, not.

tāmen, however.

si, if.

vōs, you.

pugna, *1. f.*, battle, fight.

rëvöco, (*1*), I recall.

servo, (*1*), I preserve, save.

3

Römānus, *2. m.*, a Roman.

gëminus, *2. m.*, twin-brother.

ërant, were, there were.

mūrus, *2. m.*, wall.

trans (*acc.*), over, across.

salto, (*1*), I jump.

nëco, (*1*), I kill.

post (*acc.*), after.

mīlītia, *1. f.*, warfare.

săpientia, *1. f.*, wisdom.

fīnītīmus, *2. m.*, neighbour.

ămīcītia, *1. f.*, friendship.

confirmo (*1*), I establish,
strengthen.

Circus, *2. m.*, Circus (here the
Circus Maximus at Rome,
where chariot races were held).

nëmo, no one.

4

sōlum, only.

sed, but.

ëtiam, also, even.

barbārus, *2. m.*, barbarian.

cōlōnia, *1. f.*, colony.

collöco, (*1*), I place.

cōlōniam collöco, I plant a
colony.

Gallia, *1. f.*, Gaul.

victōria, *1. f.*, victory.

rëporto, (*1*), I bring back.

victōriam rēporto, I win a
victory.

Graecus, *2. m.*, a Greek.

philōsōphia, *1. f.*, philosophy.

littērae, (*pl.*) *1. f.*, literature,
writing.

ānīmus, *2. m.*, mind.

applicō, (*1*), I apply.

discīplīna, *1. f.*, discipline.

informo, (*1*), I train.

5

templum, *2. n.*, temple.

Cāpitōlium, *2. n.*, the Capitol,
(the citadel of Rome).

bellum, *2. n.*, war.

oppīdum, *2. n.*, town.

nēque, (*nec*), nor, and not.

nēque, (*nec*) . . . nēque, (*nec*),
neither . . . nor.

filius, *2. m.*, son.

itāque, therefore.

pōpulus, *2. m.*, people.

tŷrannus, *2. m.*, tyrant.

impērium, *2. n.*, chief command,
rule.

administro, (*1*), I administer.

quod, because.

pro, (*abl.*), for, on behalf of,
instead of.

vōco, (*1*), I call.

amicus, *2. m.*, friend.

erat, was.

6

bēnē, well.

pēriculūm, *2. n.*, danger.

crūdēlīter, cruelly.

exemplum, *2. n.*, example.

laudo, (*1*), I praise.

libenter, willingly.

vīta, *1. f.*, life.

bōna, (*pl.*) *2. n.*, goods, property.

arbītrium, *2. n.*, authority,
decision, will.

mando, (*1*), I entrust, commit.

fērē, almost.

ūbique, everywhere.

7

sōcius, *2. m.*, ally.

āger, (*gen. agri*), *2. m.*, field,
land, territory; *pl.* territories.

vasto, (*1*), I lay waste.

flūvius, *2. m.*, river.

iam, now, already.

RēgillusLācus, the Lake Regillus.

ācrīter, fiercely.

clāmo, (*1*), I cry out, cry, exclaim

deus, *2. m.*, god.

dēdicō, (*1*), I dedicate.

tum, then.

ēquus, *2. m.*, horse; *ex equo*,
ex equis, on horseback.

8

sicut, just as.

Britannia, *1. f.*, Britain.

puer, *2. m.*, boy.

schōla, *1. f.*, school.

māgister, (*gen. magistri*), *2. m.*,
master, schoolmaster.

liber, (*gen. libri*), *2. m.*, book.

commeo, (*1*), I go, go to and fro.

Spartānus, 2. *m.*, Spartan.
omnino, altogether.
lūdus, 2. *m.*, game,
Āthēnae, (*pl.*), 1. *f.*, Athens.
histōria, 1. *f.*, history.
praecipuē, especially.
servus, 2. *m.*, slave.
verbēro, (1), I thrash.
pārum, insufficiently,
 not enough.
diligenter, diligently.
lābōro, (1), I work.
contrā, on the other hand.
vexo, (1), I annoy.
Hōmērus, 2. *m.*, Homer.
scripta, (*pl.*), 2. *n.*, writings.

9

multus, -a, -um, much, many.
intro, (1), I enter.
quōniam, since.
ignōro, (1), I do not know.
scriba, 1. *m.*, secretary.
fūga, 1. *f.*, flight.
tempto, (1), I attempt.
minister, (*gen. ministri*), 2. *m.*,
 attendant.
magnus, -a, -um, great.
ira, 1. *f.*, anger.
mīnae (*pl.*), 1. *f.*, threats.
de, (*with ablative*), concerning.
consilium, 2. *n.*, plan.
interrōgo, (1), I ask.
terreo, (2), I frighten.
nihil, nothing.

nuntio, (1), I announce,
 give information.
tāceo, (2), I am silent,
 say nothing.
flamma, 1. *f.*, flame.
circundo, (1), I surround.
āra, 1. *f.*, altar.
ardeo, (2), I burn, (*intransitive*).
dextra, 1. *f.*, right hand.
tēneo, (2), I hold, keep.
respondeo, (2), I answer.
supplicium, 2. *n.*, punishment.
tīmeo, (2), I fear.
plāceo, (2), I please (*dative*).
responsum, 2. *n.*, the answer.
tam, so.
intrépīdus, -a, -um, fearless.
libēro, (1), I set free.
bēnēficiūm, 2. *n.*, kindness.
anteā, before.
singūli, -ae, -a, one by one, singly.
mōveo, (2), I move.
Rōmānus, -a, -um, Roman.
audācia, 1. *f.*, boldness.
stātīm, at once.

10

erat, was, there was.
monstrum, 2. *n.*, monster.
horrendus, -a, -um, horrible.
hābeo, (2), I have.
ocūlus, 2. *m.*, eye.
saevus, -a, -um, fierce.
spīro, (1), I breathe.
spēlunca, 1. *f.*, cave.

deus, 2. *m.*, god.
taurus, 2. *m.*, bull.
āliquot, some.
cauda, 1. *f.*, tail.
tracto, (1), I drag.
lōcus, 2. *m.*, place.
investigo, (1), I search.
vestigium, 2. *n.*, footprint.
lātebrae, 1. *pl. f.*, hiding-place.
indico, (1), I show, reveal.
ūnus, -a, -um, one.
prōpēro, (1), I hasten.
primum, for the first time.
frustrā, in vain.
tēlum, 2. *n.*, weapon.
et . . . et, both . . . and.

11

non iam, no longer.
nondum, not yet.
liber, *libēra*, *libērum*, free.
ālius, -a, -ud, other; *ālii* . . .

ālii, some . . . others.

pātricius, -a, -um, patrician.
plēbeius, -a, -um, plebeian.
primus, -a, -um, first. [ing.
dōmicilium, 2. *n.*, abode, dwell-
mercātūra, 1. *f.*, trade.
eo, thither.

exsūlo, (1), I am an exile,

I am in exile.

sōlus, -a, -um, only, alone.
miser, *miserā*, *miserum*,
 wretched.

finitimus, -a, -um, neighbouring.
ēmōlūmentum, 2. *n.*, advantage.

nullus, -a, -um, no.

iniūria, 1. *f.*, wrong, injury.

turba, 1. *f.*, crowd.

fōrum, 2. *n.*, forum, market-
place.

sātis, enough, sufficiently.

sustineo, (2), I endure.

tot, (*indeclinable*), so many.

pāreo, (2), (*dative*), I obey.

12

parvus, -a, -um, small.

est, is, there is.

Crēta, 1. *f.*, Crete.

insūla, 1. *f.*, island.

pōtentia, 1. *f.*, power.

lābyrinthus, 2. *m.*, labyrinth.

tribūtum, 2. *n.*, tribute.

postūlo, (1), I demand.

pīrāta, 1. *m.*, pirate.

quōtannis, every year.

septem, seven.

puella, 1. *f.*, girl.

vōro, (1), I devour.

vir, 2. *m.*, man, hero.

exītium, 2. *n.*, ruin, destruction.

13

quamquam, although.

prōmissum, 2. *n.*, promise.

praesto, -āre, *praestīti*, (1),
I keep (a promise), fulfil.

rēlinquo, -ēre, *reliqui*, *relictum*,
(3), I leave.

discēdo, -ēre, *discessi*, *discessum*,
(3), I depart.

cōlo, -āre, colui, cultum, (3),

I cultivate.

nisi, unless.

Cūria, 1. f., Senate-house.

dissero, -āre, disserui, (3),

I discuss.

bōnus, -a, -um, good.

lēgātus, 2. m., ambassador, envoy.

mitto, -āre, misi, missum, (3),

I send.

nōtus, -a, -um, known, well-known.

fābūla, 1. f., fable, story.

narro, (1), I narrate.

concēdo, -āre, concessi, concessum, (3), I grant, concede.

tribūnus, 2. m., tribune.

creo, (1), I elect, appoint.

dēfendo, -āre, dēfendi, dēfensum, (3), I defend.

rēverti, (perfect tense), (3),

I returned.

14

obsideo, -āre, obsēdi, obsessum, (2), I besiege.

Trōiānus, -a, -um, Trojan.

Ūlixes, Ulysses.

arma, 2. n. pl., arms.

ostendo, -āre, ostendi, ostentum, (3), I show, set forth.

ligneus, -a, -um, wooden.

ōra, 1. f., shore.

silva, 1. f., wood.

excēdo, -āre, excessi, excessum, (3), I go forth.

lāteo, (2), I lie hid.

trāho, -āre, traxi, tractum, (3), I drag.

falsus, -a, -um, false.

mox, soon, later. [erva.]

Mīnerva, 1. f., the goddess Min-dūco, ēre, duxi, ductum, (3), I lead.

tōtus, -a, -um, whole.

gaudium, 2. n., joy.

convivium, 2. n., feast.

cēlēbro (1), I celebrate.

rēpente, suddenly.

porta, 1. f., gate.

rēsēro, (1), I unlock.

rēliquus, -a, -um, the remaining, the other.

incendo, -āre, incendi, incensum, (3), I burn (transitive), set fire to.

15

captus, -a, -um, captured.

pūblicus, -a, -um, public.

divīdo, -āre, divīsi, divīsum, (3), I divide.

consul, -is, 3. m., consul.

lex (gen. lēgis), 3. f., law.

causa, 1. f., cause; causā + genitive, for the sake of.

rōgo, (1), I ask; lēgem rōgo, I propose a law.

regnum, 2. n., royal power, kingdom.

appēto, -ēre, appētīvi, appētī-
tum, (3), I aim at.
mūnus (*gen. mūnēris*), 3. n., gift.
ēiusmōdi, of that kind.
auctōritas (*gen. auctōritātis*), 3.
f., authority.
rex (*gen. rēgis*), 3. m., king.
rēgo, -ēre, rexi, rectum, (3), I
reign.
antīquo, (1), I reject.
lātor, -is, 3. m., proposer.
foedus (*gen. foedēris*), 3. n., treaty.
adiungo, -ēre, adiunxi, adiunc-
tum (3), I join.
crīmen (*gen. crīmīnis*), 3. n.,
charge, accusation.
accūso (1), I accuse; falsis crī-
mīnibus accūso, I accuse on
false charges.
iūdex (*gen. iūdicis*), 3. c., judge.
damno, (1), I condemn.
sic, thus.
pauper, -is, 3. poor, a poor man.
suspicio (*gen. suspiciōnis*), 3. f.,
suspicion.
mors (*gen. mortis*), 3. f., death.
oppēto, -ēre, oppētīvi, oppētī-
tum, (3), I meet.
inhōnestus, -a, -um, shameful.

16

virtūs, (*gen. virtūtis*), 3. f.,
valour, courage.
impērātor, -is, 3. m., general,
commander-in-chief.

rixa, 1. f., quarrel.
contūmēlia, 1. f., insult.
tābernāculum, 2. n., tent.
porto, (1), I carry.
prōmitto, -ēre, prōmisi, prō-
missum, (3), I promise.
sūmo, -ēre, sumpsī, sumptum,
(3), I take, take up.
dōlor, -is, 3. m., grief. [body.
corpus (*gen. corpōris*), 3. n.,
ter, three times, thrice.
cōtidie, daily, every day.
circum, (*acc.*), around.
tūmulus, 2. m., tomb, mound.
lācrīma, 1. f., tear.
pēto, -ēre, pētīvi or -īvi, pētītum,
(3), I seek, ask for.
sēnex, (*gen. sēnis*), 3. m., old
man.
reddo, -ēre, reddīdi, reddītum,
(3), I give back, restore.

17

gēro, -ēre, gessi, gestum, (3),
I carry on, wage.
mūnio, (4), I fortify.
iūvēnis, (*gen. iūvēnis*), 3, usually
m., young man.
exinde, from that time.
cīvis, (*gen. cīvis*), 3. c., citizen.
urbs, (*gen. urbis*), 3. f., city;
often 'the city,' (i. e. Rome).
suffrāgium, 2. n., vote.
sūperbia, 1. f., pride.

frūmentum, *2. n.*, corn.
 inōpia, *1. f.*, scarcity, want.
 sācer, *sacra, sacrum*, sacred.
 mons, (*gen. montis*), *3. m.*,
 mountain, mount.
 iūs, (*gen. iūris*), *3. n.*, right,
 privilege, law, justice.
 audio, (*4*), I hear.
 pūnio, (*4*), I punish.
 hostis, (*gen. hostis*), *3. c.*,
 enemy.
 māter, (*gen. matris*), *3. f.*,
 mother.
 uxor, (*gen. uxoris*), *3. f.*, wife.
 O, Oh.

18

cōmēs, (*gen. cōmītis*), *3. c.*, com-
 panion.
 ventus, *2. m.*, wind.
 māneo, -ēre, mansi, mansum, (*2*),
 I remain.
 ēmitto, -ēre, ēmīsi, ēmissum, (*3*),
 I send forth.
 autem (*second word*), but, how-
 ever, now.
 saccus, *2. m.*, bag.
 vincio, -īre, vinxi, vinctum, (*4*),
 I bind.
 do, dāre, dēdi, dātum, (*1*),
 I give.
 āpērio, -īre, aperui, āpertum,
 (*4*), I open.
 nāvis, (*gen. nāvis*), *3. f.*, ship.
 vēnio, -īre, vēni, ventum, (*4*),
 I come.

lābor, (*gen. lābōris*), *3. m.*, work,
 toil.
 fessus, -a, -um, weary.
 dormio, (*4*), I sleep.
 clam, secretly.
 aurum, *2. n.*, gold.
 argentum, *2. n.*, silver.
 auxiliū, *2. n.*, help.
 inimicus, *2. m.*, enemy.
 inquit, (*defective verb*), he says,
 he said.
 adiūvo, -āre, adiūvi, adiūtum,
 (*1*), I help.

19

Veiens, (*gen. Veientis*), of or be-
 longing to Veii, Veientian.
 ingens, (*gen. ingentis*), huge.
 nostri, our men.
 intrā, (*acc.*), within.
 milēs, (*gen. milītis*), *3. m.*,
 soldier.
 gens, (*gen. gentis*), *3. f.*, family,
 clan.
 Fābius, -a, -um, Fabian.
 pēcūnia, *1. f.*, money.
 civitas, (*gen. civitātis*), *3. f.*,
 state.
 postridie, on the following
 day.
 omnis, -e, all.
 pēcus, (*gen. pēcōris*), *3. n.*, herd,
 cattle.
 insīdiae, *pl.*, *1. f.*, ambush.

hand, not.

pōno, -ēre, pōsui, pōsītum, (3),

I place.

praeda, 1. f., booty.

incautē, incautiously.

clāmor, -is, 3. m., shout, cry.

undique, on all sides.

iacūlum, 2. n., dart.

praeter, (acc.), except, besides.

cādo, -ēre, cecidi, cāsum, (3), I
fall.

nam, for.

aetās, (gen. aetātis), age.

dōmi, at home.

20

mīrus, -a, -um, strange, wonder-
ful.

cānis, (gen. cānis), 3. c., dog.

faelis, (gen. faelis), 3. f., cat.

incendium, 2. n., fire.

via, 1. f., street, road.

neglēgo, -ēre, neglexi,

neglectum, (3), I neglect.

custōdio, (4), I guard.

vel, even, or.

sūperciliū, 2. n., eyebrow.

rādo, -ēre, rāsi, rāsum, (3),

I shave.

Nīlus, 2. m., the Nile.

crōcōdīlus, 2. m., crocodile.

capto, (1), I catch, try to catch.

cāro, (gen. carnis), 3. f., flesh.

porcīnus, -a, -um, of or belong-
ing to a pig.

hāmus, 2. m., hook.

infigo, -ēre, infixi, infixum, (3),

I fix to.

dēmitto, -ēre, dēmisi, dēmissum,
(3), I let down.

rīpa, 1. f., bank.

vīvus, -a, -um, living, alive.

porcus, 2. m., pig.

21

fundus, 2. m., farm.

tīmor, (gen. tīmōris), 3. m., fear.

dictātor, -is, 3. m., dictator.

sēnātor, -is, 3. m., senator.

nuntius, 2. m., messenger.

āro, (1), I plough. [(4), I find.

invēnio, -ire, invēni, inventum,

tōga, 1. f., toga.

verbum, 2. n., word.

lux, (gen. lūcis), 3. f., light;

primā luce, at daybreak.

cēlērītas, (gen. cēlērītātis), 3. f.,

rapidity, speed.

ante, (acc.), before.

mēdius, -a, -um, middle.

nox, (gen. noctis), 3. f., night;

media nox, midnight.

utrimque, on both sides.

dēpōno, -ēre, depōsui, depōsitum,
(3), I lay down.

victor, -is, 3. m., victor.

iūgum, 2. n., yoke.

sub, (acc. or abl.), under.

captīvus, -a, -um, captive.

triumphus, 2. m., triumphal
procession.

22

Lacedaemōnius, -a, -um, Lacedaemonian.

pulchrītūdo, (*gen. pulchrītūdinis*), *3. f.*, beauty.

Āpollo, (*gen. Āpollīnis*), *3. m.*, Apollo.

discus, *2. m.*, quoit.

lūdo, -ēre, *lūsi*, *lūsum*, (*3*), I play.

Zēphŷrus, *2. m.*, Zephyrus (the god of the West Wind).

ācer, *ācris*, *ācre*, sharp, fierce.

immitto, -ēre, *immiſi*, *immissum*, (*3*), I hurl.

mortuus, -a, -um, dead.

hūmi, on the ground.

infēlix, (*gen. infēlicis*), unhappy, unfortunate.

sanguis, (*gen. sanguinis*), *3. m.*, blood.

cruento, (*1*), I stain (with blood).

flōs, (*gen. flōris*), *3. m.*, flower.

pulcher, *pulchra*, *pulchrum*, beautiful.

surgō, -ēre, *surrexi*, *surrectum*, (*3*), I rise.

frons, (*gen. frondis*), *3. f.*, leaf.

littēra, a letter (of the alphabet).

nōmen, (*gen. nōminis*), *3. n.*, name.

nōto, (*1*), I mark.

hyācīnthus, *2. m.*, hyacinth.

quōque, also.

ōs, (*gen. ōris*), *3. n.*, face, mouth.

imāgo, (*gen. imāginis*), *3. f.*, reflection, image.

specto, (*1*), I watch.

āmōr (*gen. amōris*), *3. m.*, love.

23

excīto, (*1*), I rouse, arouse.

dēcem, ten ; **dēcemviri**, Decemvirs (commission of ten men).

condo, -ēre, *condīdi*, *conditum*, (*3*), I put together, compile, found.

exerceo, (*2*), I exercise.

nōvus, -a, -um, new.

duōdēcim, twelve.

tābŭla, *1. f.*, tablet.

scriptus, -a, -um, written.

24

cēna, *1. f.*, dinner.

immortālis, -e, immortal.

sēmēl, once.

sīmul, at the same time.

hūmānus, -a, -um, human.

fērīnus, -a, -um, of animals.

appōno, -ēre, *appōsui*, *appōsitum* (*3*), I serve up.

fraus, (*gen. fraudis*), *3. f.*, deception.

sentio, -ire, *sensi*, *sensum* (*4*), I perceive.

Pēlops (*gen. Pēlōpis*), Pelops.

pars (*gen. partis*), *3. f.*, part.
membrum, *2. n.*, limb.
āēnum, *2. n.*, bronze cauldron.
cōquo, -ēre, *coxi*, *coctum*, (*3*),
 I cook.
cībus, *2. m.*, food.
ēdo, -ēre, *ēdi*, *ēsum*, (*3*), I eat.
Cērēs (*gen. Cērēris*), Ceres.
nūper, lately.
āmitto, -ēre, *āmisī*, *āmissum*, (*3*),
 I lose.
hūmērus, *2. m.*, shoulder.
alter, -a, -um, second, one or
 other (of two).
ēburneus, -a, -um, of ivory.
Pēlōpīdās (*pl.*), *1. m.*, descendants
 of Pelops.
candīdus, -a, -um, white.
vēlut, as if.
scēlus (*gen. scēlēris*), *3. n.*, crime.

25

ēquēs (*gen. ēquītis*), *3. m.*, horse-
 man, knight; *pl.*, cavalry.
dīvītiāe, *1. pl. f.*, riches.
ēmo, -ēre, *ēmi*, *emptum*, (*3*), I buy.
aut, or; *aut . . . aut*, either
 . . . or.
parvo, at a small price.
grātis, for nothing, gratuitously.
libērālītās (*gen. libērālītātis*), *3.*
f., generosity.
hōnōr (*gen. hōnōris*), *3. m.*,
 honour; *in hōnōre hābeo*, I
 hold in honour.

mōneo, (*2*), I advise, warn.
māgister ēquītum, Master of the
 Horse.
factum, *2. n.*, deed.
exsīllium, *2. n.*, exile.

26

tībia, *1. f.*, flute; *tibiā ludo*,
 I play on the flute.
āqua, *1. f.*, water.
vīdeo, -ēre, *vīdi*, *vīsum*, (*2*), I see.
dea, *1. f.*, goddess.
dēcet, (*2*), it suits, it befits.
irātus, -a, -um, angry, in anger.
tango, -ēre, *tētīgi*, *tactum*, (*3*),
 I touch.
sōnus, *2. m.*, sound.
dulcis, -e, sweet. [contest.
certāmen (*gen. certāminis*), *3. n.*,
prōvōco, (*1*), I challenge.
Mūsa, *1. f.*, Muse.
iūdice, (*1*), I judge.
victus, -a, -um, conquered.
constituo, -ēre, *constitui*, *con-*
stitūtum, (*3*), I decide, settle.
cīthāra, *1. f.*, lyre.
pēnēs (*acc.*), in the power of;
pēnēs nos victōria est, the
 victory rests with us.
hōmo (*gen. hōmīnis*), *3. c.*, man,
 human being.
arbor (*gen. arbōris*), *3. f.*, tree.
cūtis (*gen. cūtis*), *3. f.*, skin.
dētraho, -ēre, *detraxi*, *detrac-*
tum, (*3*), I drag off.

fluo, -ĕre, fluxi, fluxum, (3),
I flow.

27

-que, and.

māre (gen. mārīs), 3. n., sea.

dēleo, -ĕre, dēlēvi, dēlētum, (2),
I destroy.

Gallus, 2. m., a Gaul.

cūniculus, 2. m., mine.

arx (gen. arcis), 3. f., citadel.

āgo, -ĕre, āgi, actum, (3), I drive,
do, carry on; **cūniculum āgo,**
I construct a mine; **tri-**
umphum āgo, I celebrate a
triumph.

intĕrĕā, meanwhile.

immōlo, (1), I sacrifice.

sācerdōs (gen. sācerdōtis), 3. m.,
hostia, 1. f., victim. [priest.
me, me.

ultro, of one's own accord,
voluntarily.

innōcens (gen. innocentis),
innocent.

ingrātus, -a, -um, ungrateful.

dēsīdĕro, (1), I feel the want of,
I miss.

28

Fālisus, 2. m., inhabitant of
Falerii, Faliscan.

dōceo, -ĕre, dōcui, doctum, (2),
I teach.

sāpiens (gen. sapientis), wise.

Itā, thus.

imprōbus, -a, -um, wicked.

trādo, -ĕre, trādīdi, trādītum (3),
I hand over.

princeps (gen. principis), 3. m.,
chief man. [hostage.

obsēs (gen. obsīdis), 3. c.,
sunt, are, there are.

pax (gen. pācis), 3. f., peace.

nūdo, (1), I strip.

prōdītōr (gen. prōdītōris), 3. m.,
betrayor, traitor.

inde, thence.

iustus, -a, -um, just.

29

exercitus, 4. m., army.

vix, scarcely.

impētus, 4. m., attack.

occūpo, (1), I seize.

spectāculum, 2. n., sight.

pārātus, -a, -um, prepared.

adventus, 4. m., arrival.

exspecto, (1), I await.

magistrātus, 4. m., magistrate.

sella, 1. f., chair.

sēdeo, -ĕre, sēdi, sessum, (2),
I sit.

immōtus, -a, -um, motionless.

barba, 1. f., beard.

mānus, 4. f., hand.

permulceo, -ĕre, permulsi,
permulsum, (2), I stroke.

scīpio (gen. scīpiōnis), 3. m.,
staff.

fērio, (4), I strike.

trūcido, (1), I massacre.

30

hāruspex (*gen. hāruspīcis*), *3. m.*, soothsayer.
sermo (*gen. sermōnis*), *3. m.*, conversation.
incīdo, -ēre, **incīdi**, (*3*), I fall into.
lācus, *4. m.*, lake.
agger (*gen. aggēris*), *3. m.*, rampart.
fortis, -e, strong.
infirmus, -a, -um, weak.
ōrācūlum, *2. n.*, oracle.
rēdītus, *4. m.*, return.
dēnique, at last, finally.
crēdo, -ēre, **crēdīdi**, **crēdītum**, (*3*), I believe (*dative*).
fortē, by chance.
imber (*gen. imbris*), *3. m.*, rain.
augeo, -ēre, **auxi**, **auctum**, (*2*), I increase (*transitive*); *in passive (of lakes, rivers, etc.)*, to be flooded.

31

noctu, by night.
angustus, -a, -um, narrow.
gēnu, *4. n.*, knee.
nixus, -a, -um, resting on (*with abl.*).
ascendo, -ēre, **ascendī**, **ascensum**, (*3*), I climb up, ascend.
fallo, -ēre, **fēfelli**, **falsum**, (*3*), I escape the notice of, evade, deceive.
anser, -is, *3. c.*, goose.

Iūno, (*gen. Iūnōnis*), *3. f.*, the goddess Juno.

dēturbo, (*1*), I throw down.
pānis, (*gen. pānis*), *3. m.*, bread.
iacto, (*1*), I throw.
sālūs, (*gen. sālūtis*), *3. f.*, safety.
mille, a thousand.
libra, *1. f.*, pound.
Gallīcus, -a, -um, of or belonging to the Gauls, Gallic.
inīquus, -a, -um, unfair.
pondus, (*gen. pondēris*), *3. n.*, weight.
glādius, *2. m.*, sword.
addo, -ēre, **addīdi**, **addītum**, (*3*), I add.
Vae, Woe!
exsul, (*gen. exsūlis*), *3. c.*, an exile.
collīgo, -ēre, **collēgi**, **collectum**, (*3*), I collect.
insōlens, (*gen. insōlentis*), insolent.
dīco, -ēre, **dixi**, **dictum**, (*3*), I say.

32

Argōnautae, *1. pl. m.*, Argonauts; sailors of the Argo.
pātruus, *2. m.*, uncle.
aureus, -a, -um, golden.
vellus, (*gen. vellēris*), *3. n.*, fleece.
ārātrum, *2. n.*, plough.
iungo, -ēre, **iunxi**, **iunctum**, (*3*),

I join ; **ārātro iungo**, I yoke,
(*lit.* I join to the plough).

dens, (*gen. dentis*), *3. m.*, tooth.

drāco, (*gen. drācōnis*), *3. m.*,
dragon.

sēro, -ēre, **sēvi**, **sātum**, (*3*) I sow.

filia, *1. f.*, daughter.

cornu, *4. n.*, horn.

aēneus, -a, -um, of bronze.

pēs, (*gen. pēdis*), *3. m.*, foot.

armātus, -a, -um, armed.

māgicus, -a, -um, magic.

ars, (*gen. artis*), *3. f.*, art.

iussum, *2. n.*, order.

incōlūmis, -e, safe.

33

iussu, by the order.

carcer, (*gen. carcēris*), *3. m.*,
prison.

sordidātus, -a, -um, dressed in
mourning.

vindex, (*gen. vindicis*), *3. c.*,
champion.

āpertē, openly.

vis, (*acc. vim*, *abl. vi*), *3. f.*,
force, violence.

plebs, (*gen. plēbis*), *3. f.*, the
people.

pectus, (*gen. pectōris*), *3. n.*,
breast.

vulnus, (*gen. vulnēris*), *3. n.*,
wound.

sine, (*abl.*), without.

miserīcordia, *1. f.*, pity.

saxum, *2. n.*, rock, stone ; **saxum**
Tarpeium, the Tarpeian rock.

dēmitto, -ēre, **dēmisi**, **dēmissum**,
(*3*), I throw down.

34

artifex, (*gen. artificis*), *3. c.*,
artist, craftsman.

finco, -ēre, **finxi**, **factum**, (*3*),
I fashion, make.

āla, *1. f.*, wing.

impēdio, (*4*), I hinder, shut in,
surround. [air.

āēr, (*acc. āēra*, *gen. āēris*), *3. m.*,
cēra, *1. f.*, wax.

dēligo, (*1*), I fasten.

sōl, (*gen. sōlis*), the sun.

vōlo, (*1*), I fly.

liquesco, (*3*), I melt.

poena, *1. f.*, punishment ;
poenas persolvo, (+ *genitive*),
I pay the penalty of.

persolvo, -ēre, **persolvi**, **persōlū-**
tum, (*3*), I pay.

35

finio, (*4*), I finish.

identidem, again and again.

annus, *2. m.*, year.

rēs, *5. f.*, thing, affair, matter.

dissensio, (*gen. dissensiōnis*), *3.*
f., dissension, strife.

perturbo, (*1*), I throw into con-
fusion, disturb.

respublica, (*gen. reipublicae*),
f., state, republic.

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postulatio, (*gen. postulatiōnis*),
3. f., demand.

rēsisto, -ēre, restīti, restitum,
(3), I resist (*dative*).

amplius, more, more than.

quingenti, -ae, -a, five hundred.

iūgērum, *2. n.*, acre.

possideo, -ēre, possēdi, posses-
 sum, *(2)*, I possess.

contrā, (*adverb*), on the other
 hand.

praetor, -is, *3. m.*, praetor.

36

gēner, *2. m.*, son-in-law.

mātrīmōnium, *2. n.*, marriage;
 in mātrīmōnium dūco, I
 marry.

currus, *4. m.*, chariot; currūs
 certāmen, chariot-race.

vinco, -ēre, vīci, victum, *(3)*,
 I conquer, defeat.

aurīga, *1. c.*, charioteer.

conclīo, *(1)*, I win over.

dīmīdium, *2. n.*, half.

rēgius, -a, -um, royal.

axis, (*gen. axis*), *3. m.*, axle.

discindo, -ēre, discīdi, discisum,
(3), I cut asunder.

foedus, -a, -um, disgraceful.

37

Idōneus, -a, -um, suitable.

magnītūdo, (*gen. magnītūdīnis*),
3. f., size, great size.

statio, (*gen. stātiōnis*), *3. f.*, out-
 post.

scūtum, *2. n.*, shield.

hasta, *1. f.*, spear.

sum, esse, fui, I am.

vēlia, *1. f.*, permission.

prōcēdo, -ēre, processi, proces-
 sum, *(3)*, I advance.

consēro, -ēre, consēriui, conser-
 tum, *(3)*, I join together;
 mānum or mātūs consēro, I
 join battle.

corvus, *2. m.*, raven.

gālea, *1. f.*, helmet.

consido, -ēre, consēdi, conses-
 sum, *(3)*, I settle.

rostrum, *2. n.*, beak.

curro, -ēre, cūcurri, cursum, *(3)*,
 I run.

lēgio, (*gen. lēgiōnis*), *3. f.*,
 legion.

intersum, interesse, interfui,
 I take part in (*dative*).

38

somnium, *2. n.*, dream.

occido, -ēre, occīdi, occisum, *(3)*,
 I kill.

sūpersum, superesse, superfui,
 I survive (*dative*).

dexter, dextra, dextrum, right,
 on the right hand; dextrum
 cornu, the right wing (*of an
 army*); dextro cornu, on the
 right wing.

sinister, sinistra, sinistrum, left,
on the left hand; **sinistrum**
cornu, the left wing (*of an*
army); **sinistro cornu**, on
the left wing.

praesum, praeesse, praefui,
I command (*dative*).

paulātim, gradually.

cēdo, -ēre, cessi, cessum, (3),
I yield; **lōco cēdo**, I yield
from my position, give
ground.

Mānes, (pl.), 3. m., ghosts;
di Mānes, the gods of the
world below.

dēvōveo, -ēre, dēvōvi, dēvōtum,
(2), I devote, consecrate.

insīlio, -īre, insīlui, (4), I leap.

ācies, 5. f., line of battle.

invādo, -ēre, invāsi, invāsum,
(3) I make an attack.

nūmērus, 2. m., number.

rēdīntegro, (1), I renew.

pauci, -ae, -a (plural), few.

39

clādes (gen. clādis), 3. f., dis-
saltus, 4. m., pass. [aster.

campus, 2. m., plain.

altus, -a, -um, high.

impendeo, -ēre, impendi, (2), I
overhang (*dative*).

saepio, -īre, saepsi, saeptum (4),
I block up. [n., oath.

iūsiūrandum (gen. iūsiūrandi),

40

sēvērus, -a, -um, severe.

instituo, -ēre, -institui, institū-
tum, (3), I train.

ēdīco, -ēre, edixi, edictum, (3),
I proclaim.

extrā (acc.), outside.

ordo (gen. ordinis), 3. m., rank.

vel . . . vel, either . . . or.

pūdōr (gen. pūdōris), 3. m., shame.

spōlio, (1), I despoil.

spōlium, 2. n., spoil;
(usually plural, spoils).

tristis, -e, sad.

ūtīlis, -e, useful.

41

proelium, 2. n., battle.

ēlēphantus, 2. m., elephant.

partim, partly.

ānīmal, (gen. animālis), 3. n.,
animal.

ēlōquentia, 1. f., eloquence.

quam, than.

dum, while (with present indica-
tive).

sēnātus, 4. m., senate.

concīlium, 2. n., assembly.

42

Thētis (acc. Thētin, gen. Thētīdis),
3. f., Thetis.

pōmum, 2. n., apple.

mēdia turba, the middle of the
crowd.

inscribo, -ere, inscripsi, inscriptum, (3), I inscribe.

ovis (gen. ovīs), 3. f., sheep.

Idaeus, -a, -um, of Ida; mons Idaeus, Mount Ida.

pasco, -ere, pāvi, pastum, (3), I feed.

fēmina, 1. f., woman.

frāter, (gen. frātris), 3. m., brother.

43

transfuga, 1. c., deserter.

fācilis, -e, easy.

ēgo, I.

vēnēnum, 2. n., poison.

perfidia, 1. f., treachery.

is, ea, id, that; he, she, it.

rēducō, -ere, rēduxi, rēductum, (3), I lead back.

sine (abl.), without.

prētium, 2. n., price, ransom.

tu, thou, you.

gēnērōsus, -a, -um, generous.

indūtiāe (pl.), 1. f., armistice.

44

se, himself (reflexive).

lātro (gen. lātrōnis), 3. m., robber.

crūdēlitas (gen. crūdēlītatis), 3. f., cruelty.

lectus, 2. m., bed.

brēvis, -e, short.

longitūdo (gen. longitūdinis), 3. f., length.

tendo, -ere, tētendi, tentum, (3), I stretch.

abscido, -ere, abscidi, abscisum, (3), I cut off.

viātor, -is, 3. m., traveller.

lāvo, -āre, lāvi, (1), I wash.

ictus, 4. m., blow.

flecto, -ere, flexi, flexum, (3), I bend.

vertex (gen. verticis), 3. m., top.

truncus, 2. m., trunk.

rēmitto, -ere, rēmisi, rēmissum, (3), I send back, let go.

45

Hispania, 1. f., Spain.

Carthāgo (gen. Carthāginis), 3. f., Carthage.

hic, haec, hoc, this.

Poenus, -a, -um, Punic, Carthaginian.

suus, -a, -um, his, her, their (reflexive).

orno, (1), I adorn.

ille, illa, illud, that.

dux (gen. dūcis), 3. c., leader.

infans (gen. infantis), 3. c., infant, child.

pōtens (gen. pōtentis), powerful.

aemūlus, -a, -um, rival.

Syrācūsae (pl.), 1. f., Syracuse.

46

nonnullus, -a, -um, some.

intērior, -us, inner.

dōmus, 4. f., house, home.

silva, 1. f., wood.

compello, (1), I address.

virga, 1. f., wand.

sūs (gen. suis), 3. c., pig.

verto, -ēre, verti, versum, (3),

I turn.

Iter (gen. Itinēris), 3. n., journey.

herba, 1. f., herb.

forma, 1. f., shape, form.

47

difficultās (gen. difficultātis), 3. f., difficulty.

ipse, ipsa, ipsum, himself, herself, itself.

rēpello, -ēre, reppūli, repulsum, (3), I drive back.

Idem, eādem, idem, the same.

classis (gen. classis), 3. f., fleet. quōque, also.

cōlūna, 1. f., column.

rostrātus, -a, -um, beaked.

quōtiens, as often as, whenever.

tībicen (gen. tībīcīnis), 3. m., flute-player.

taeda, 1. f., torch.

dēdūco, -ēre, dēdūxi, dēductum, (3), I lead back, escort.

48

poēta, 1. m., poet.

custōs, (gen. custōdis), 3. c., guardian.

sōpio, (4), I put to sleep.

dēscendo, -ēre, descendi, descensum, (3), I descend.

Plūto (gen. Plūtōnis), 3. m., Pluto (the god of the lower world).

fācies, 5. f., face.

rētro, back, backwards.

contemno, -ēre, contempsī, contemptum, (3), I despise.

dīlānio, (1), I tear to pieces.

49

expōno, -ēre, expōsui, expōsitum, (3), I put forth ; (of troops) I land (trans.)

dēspēro, (1), I despair.

mercēnārius, -a, -um, mercenary.

qui, quae, quod, who, which.

quidam, quaedam, quoddam, a certain.

pēritus, -a, -um, skilled ; (with genitive) skilled in.

summus, -a, -um, highest, utmost.

dēligo, -ēre, dēlēgi, dēlectum, (3), I choose.

mūto, (1), I change, exchange.

rēdīmo, -ēre, rēdēmi, rēdemptum, (3), I buy back, ransom.

50

sors (gen. sortis), 3. f., lot.

nūper, lately.

Iuppiter (*gen. Iōvis*), *3. m.*,
Jupiter.

51

ob (*acc.*), on account of.

pullus, *2. m.*, chicken.

bībo, -ēre, bībi, bībitum, (*3*),
I drink.

longus, *a.*, -um, long;

nāvis longa, man-of-war.

ōnērārius, -a, -um, of burden;

nāvis ōnērāria, transport
ship.

centum, a hundred.

vīginti, twenty.

octingenti, -ae, -a, eight hundred.

duō, *duae*, duo, two.

trēs, *tria*, three.

tālentum, *2. n.*, a talent
(about £250).

52

displiceo, (*2*), I displease (*dative*).

crīnis (*gen. crīnis*), *3. m.*, hair.

serpens (*gen. serpentis*), *3. f.*,
serpent.

lāpis (*gen. lāpīdis*), *3. m.*, stone.

spēcūlum, *2. n.*, mirror.

falx (*gen. falcis*), *3. f.*, sickle.

āvēho, -ēre, āvexi, āvectum, (*3*),

I carry off.

Aethiops (*gen. Aethiōpis*), *3. m.*,

Ethiopian.

nīmīs, too much.

53

dēscisco, -ēre, descīvi, (*3*),
I revolt.

mēmōria, *1. f.*, memory;
mēmōriā tēneo, I hold in
memory, remember.

adsum, *adesse*, *adfui*, I am pre-
sent.

nōvem, nine.

nātus, -a, -um, born; **nōvem**
annos nātus, nine years old.

implōro, (*1*), I implore.

oblīgo, (*1*), I bind.

nōnus, -a, -um, ninth.

multo, by much; **nec multo post**,
and not long afterwards.

54

hūmānitas (*gen. hūmānitātis*),
3. f., kindness.

sex, six.

septīmus, -a, -um, seventh.

intellōgo, -ēre, intellexi, intel-
lectum, (*3*), I understand.

vōluptas (*gen. vōluptātis*), *3. f.*,
pleasure.

dies, *5. c.* (*in pl. m. only*), day.

īfēcundus, -a, -um, pleasant.

illūmīno, (*1*), I light up, illu-
minate.

ēnim (*second word in sentence*),
for.

vīvo, -ēre, vixi, victum, (*3*), I live.

55

turris, (*gen. turris*), *3. f.*, tower.

octo, eight.

mensis (*gen. mensis*), 3. m.,
month.

ignis (*gen. ignis*), 3. m., fire.

liberi (*pl.*), 2. m., children.

super (*acc. or abl.*), above, over.

vester, vestra, vestrum, your.

probo, (1), I approve of.

sinus, 4. m., fold.

hic, here.

uter, utra, utrum, which of two.

56

athleta, 1. m., athlete.

iuvenca, 1. f., heifer.

quattuor, four.

stadium, 2. n., stadium.

aliquando, once.

rima, 1. f., cleft.

hio, (1), I gape open.

quidem, indeed.

natura, 1. f., nature, natural
condition.

leo (*gen. leonis*), 3. m., lion.

57

pedes (*gen. peditis*), 3. m., foot-
soldier; (*pl.*) infantry.

contendo, -ere, contendi, (3),
I march, hasten.

Alpes (*gen. Alpium*), 3. f., the Alps.

magis (*comparative of adverb*
magnopere), more.

memorabilis, -e, memorable.

ullus, -a, -um, any.

flumen (*gen. fluminis*), 3. n.,
river.

nix (*gen. nivis*), 3. f., snow.

agmen (*gen. agminis*), 3. n.,
marching column.

decimus, -a, -um, tenth.

summus mons, the top of the
mountain.

unde, whence.

campus, 2. m., plain.

difficilius (*comparative of adverb*
difficulter), with more diffi-
culty.

firmē, firmly.

acetum, 2. n., vinegar.

infundo, -ere, infudi, infusum,
(3), I pour on.

octavus, -a, -um, eighth.

58

lanificus, -a, -um, of wool-work,
of weaving.

tela, 1. f., web.

texo, -ere, texui, textum, (3),
I weave.

perite, skilfully.

anus, 4. f., old woman.

opus (*gen. operis*), 3. n., work.

tantus, -a, -um, so great.

laqueus, 2. m., noose, halter.

aranea, 1. f., spider.

59

cogo, -ere, coegi, coactum, (3),
I compel.

grāviter, seriously.

advēnio, -ire, advēni, adventum,

(4), I arrive.

incautius (*comparative of adverb*

incautē), more incautiously,

too incautiously.

proximus, -a, -um, next.

turpis, -e, disgraceful.

tardē, slowly.

cautē, cautiously.

expēditus, -a, -um, light-armed.

fauces (*pl.*), 3. *f.*, throat, entrance.

exitus, 4. *m.*, exit.

hōra, 1. *f.*, hour.

ācriter, fiercely.

pugnātum est (*impersonal*),

it was fought, a battle was fought.

coepi, I began.

60

antīquus, -a, -um, ancient.

cūnae (*pl.*), 1. *f.*, cradle.

iāceo, (2), I lie.

ēlido, -ēre, ēlisi, ēlīsum, (3),

I strangle.

mens (*gen. mentis*), 3. *f.*,

mind.

ālīēno, (1), I estrange; mentem

ālīēno (*with genitive of person*), I drive mad.

iūbeo, -ēre, iussi, iussum, (2),

I order.

pērāgo, -ēre, pērēgi, pēractum,

(3), I accomplish.

61

ūterque, utraque, utrumque,

each (of two).

lātus (*gen. lātēris*), 3. *n.*, side;

a latere, on the flank.

tergum, 2. *n.*, back;

a tergo, in the rear.

quintus -a, -um, fifth.

cēno, (1), I dine.

mōra, 1. *f.*, delay.

vīdeor (*passive of video*), I seem.

62

vallis, 3. *f.*, valley.

tempus (*gen. tempōris*), 3. *n.*, time.

clāva, 1. *f.*, club.

63

quam maximē, as much as possible.

spes, 5. *f.*, hope.

fortīter, bravely.

64

pālus (*gen. pālūdis*), 3. *f.*, marsh.

cresco, -ēre, crēvi, cretum, (3), I grow.

subvēnio, -īre, subvēni, subven-
tum, (4), (*dative*), I come to
the help of.

cancer (*gen. cancri*), 2. *m.*, crab.

fīdus, -a, -um, faithful.

sēpēlio, -īre, sēpēlīvi, sēpultum,
(4), I bury.

65

quo, whither.

ōdium, 2. n., hatred.

āpud (acc.), with, at the court of.

ānūlus, 2. m., ring.

sōleo, -ēre, solītus sum (2),

I am accustomed.

sexāginta, sixty.

66

nympha, 1. f., nymph.

cervus, 2. m., stag.

permōveo, -ēre, permōvi, permotum (2), I move, stir.

āvis, 3. f., bird.

expello, -ēre, expūli, expulsus (3), I drive out, expel.

sistrum, 2. n., rattle.

ut (with indicative), as.

pello, -ēre, pēpūli, pulsum (3), I drive.

67

indīco, -ēre, indixi, indictum (3), I proclaim; bellum indīco (with dative), I declare war on.

collis (gen. collis), 3. m., hill.

cum (with subjunctive), since, when.

pōtestās (gen. pōtestātis), 3. f., power.

68

āper (gen. apri), 2. m., boar.

rēte (gen. rētis), 3. n., net.

cādus, 2. m., cask.

vīnum, 2. n., wine.

ōdōr (gen. ōdōris), 3. m., smell.

vēnēnātus, -a, -um, poisoned.

69

sūperbus, -a, -um, proud, haughty.

trīginta, thirty.

pertinācia, 1. f., obstinacy.

70

ēqua, 1. f., mare.

dōmīnus, 2. m., master.

mansuesco, -ēre, mansuēvi, mansuetum (3), I become tame.

fēra, 1. f., wild beast.

zōna, 1. f., girdle.

71

perpētus, -a, -um, perpetual, continuous.

externus, -a, -um, foreign.

ādeo, to such an extent, so.

ut (with subjunctive), that, so that (as a consequence).

pār (gen. pāris), equal.

fērē, almost, for the most part.

nōbīlis, -a, noble.

mercātōr (gen. mercatōris), 3. m., merchant.

importo (1), I import.

vendo, -ēre, vendīdi, venditum
(3), I sell.

prōsum, prōdesse, prōfui (dative),
I benefit; (impersonally)
prodest, it is profitable.
agricōla, 1. m., farmer.

72

gīgas (acc. gīganta, gen. gīgan-
tis), 3. m., giant.
magnōpēre, greatly.
ardōr, (gen. ardōris), 3. m., heat.
linter (gen. lintris), 3. f., boat.
ūnā, together.

73

ut (with subjunctive), that, in
order that (expressing a pur-
pose).
intercēdo, -ēre, intercessi, inter-
cessum (3) (dative), I veto.
tribūnātus, 4. m., tribunate,
office of tribune.
licet (2) (impersonal), it is al-
lowed.

74

hortus, 2. m., garden.
situs, 4. m., position, situation.
caelum, 2. n., heaven, the hea-
vens.
onus, (gen. onēris), 2. n., burden.
restituō, -ēre, restitui, restitū-
tum, (3), I restore.

75

utor, -i, usus sum (deponent) (3),
I use, (ab.).

arcesso, -ēre, arcessivi, arcessi-
tum (3), I summon.

consōbrīnus, -i, 2. m., cousin.
cōnor (deponent) (1), I try.
fāmes (gen. fāmīs), 3. f., hunger,
starvation.

76

vacca, 1. f., cow.
sēquor, -i, secūtus sum (deponent)
(3), I follow.
dēcumbō, -ēre, dēcūbui (3),
I lie down.
quinque, five.
ōrigo (gen. ōrīgīnis), 3. f., origin.

77

obscurus, -a, -um, obscure.
pōpūlāris, -e, of the people;
populares, the democrats.
praeficio, -ēre, praefeci, praefec-
tum (3) (dative), I appoint
to the command of.
fūgio, -ēre, fūgi, fūgitum (3),
I flee.
caedes (gen. caedis), 3. f., slaugh-
ter.
sālūto (1), I greet.
morbus, 2. m., illness.
mōrior, -i, mortuus sum
(deponent) (3), I die.

78

corrīpio, -ēre, corrīpi, correptum
(3), I seize.

79

vōlo, velle vōlui, I wish.

prōficiſcor, -i, profectus sum (3),

I set out.

quoad, as far as.

possum, posse, pōtui, I am able.

mīnuo, -ēre, mīnuī, mīnūtum (3),

I diminish.

rēcīpio, -ēre, recēpi, receptum

(3), I take back ; me rēcīpio,

I betake myself, go, retreat.

80

stīpēs (gen. stīpītis), 3. m., stake.

ultīmus, -a, um, last.

81

spectācŭlum, 2. n., show.

glādiātōr (gen. gladiatōris), 3.

m., gladiator.

nōlo, nolle, nolui, I am unwilling.

mālo, malle, mālui, I prefer.

multitŭdo (gen. multītūdīnis),

3. f., multitude.

conficio, -ēre, confēci, confectum

(3), I finish, put an end to.

82

frons (gen. frontis), 3. f., forehead.

ēgrēdiōr, -i, egressus sum (deponent) (3), I go out.

āriēs (gen. āriētis), 3. m., ram.

venter (gen. ventris), 3. m., belly.

83

aufēro, auferre, abstŭli, ablātum

(compound of fero), I take

away ; (with dative), I take away from.

fēro, ferre, tŭli, lātum (irregular), I bear ; lēgem fēro, I propose a law.

transeo, transire, transiui or -ii, transitum (compound of eo), I cross.

eo, ire, iui or ii, itum (irregular), I go.

Hiērōsōlŭma (plural), 2. n., Jerusalem.

cāpio, -ēre, cēpi, captum (3), I take, capture.

rēdeo, redire, rediui or -ii, reditum (compound of eo), I return.

84

conscendo, -ēre, conscendi, consensum (3), I embark on.

paulum, a little (adverb).

conīcio, -ēre, conīeci, coniectum (3), I throw.

fācio, -ēre, fēci, factum (3), I do, make.

nē (with subjunctive), let . . . not, may . . . not, lest.

85

fīo, fīeri, factus sum (passive of fācio) (irregular), I am made ; happen, take place.

ōrātōr (gen. ōrātōris), 3. m., orator.

iūdicium, 2. n., judgment.

86

divēs (*gen. divītis*), rich.

grāvis, -e, heavy, serious.

olvo, -ēre, **volvi**, **vōlūtum** (*3*),

I roll (*transitive*); (*in pas-*
sive) I roll (*intransitive*).

imūs, -a, -um, lowest; **imū**s **col-**
lis, the bottom of the hill.

87

uxōri **nuntium** **mittēre** (*with*
dative), to send a message
(*i.e. of divorce*) to a wife, *i.e.*
to divorce a wife.

quis, **quid**, who? what?

-nē, a particle showing that the
sentence is interrogative;
often joined with **nōn**, mak-
ing **nonne**, which introduces
a question to which the answer
'yes' is expected: *e.g.* **nonne**
monet? does he not advise?

cūr, why?

num, a particle introducing a
question to which the answer
'no' is expected: *e.g.* **num**
monet, does he really advise?

indignus, -a, -um, unworthy;
(*with ablative*), unworthy of.

ōrātiō (*gen. ōrātiōnis*), *3. f.*,
speech.

88

Āthēniensis, -e, Athenian.

beātus, -a, -um, happy.

pūto (*1*), I think.

89

concordia, *1. f.*, harmony.

mōs (*gen. mōris*), *3. m.*, custom.

prōvincia, *1. f.*, province.

consulāris, -e, consular; (*as*
noun), **ex-consul**.

90

priusquam, before, until.

mālum, *2. n.*, evil.

opprīmo, -ēre, **oppressi**, **oppres-**
sum (*3*), I overwhelm.

Persae, (*plural*), *1. m.*, Persians.

91

finis (*gen. finis*), *3. m.*, end;
(*plural*) boundaries.

sēcundus, -a, -um, second.

prōrōgo (*1*), I extend.

92

concrēmo (*1*), I burn.

rōgus, *2. m.*, pyre.

impōno, -ēre, **impōsui**, **impōsītum**
(*3*), I place upon.

succendo, -ēre, **succendi**, **suc-**
censum (*3*), I set fire to,
kindle.

restinguo, -ēre, **restinxi**, **restinc-**
tum (*3*), I extinguish.

igitur (*second word in clause*),
therefore.

93

pons (*gen. pontis*), *3. m.*, bridge.

mōror (*deponent*) (*1*), I delay.

rescindo, -ēre, rescīdi, rescis-

sum (*3*), I break down.

Britannus, *2. m.*, a Briton.

accīpio, -ēre, accēpi, acceptum

(*3*), I receive.

94

coerceo (*2*), I check.

cursus, *4. m.*, course.

fulmen (*gen. fulminis*), *3. n.*,

lightning.

ēlectrum, *2. n.*, amber.

95

dīmitto, -ēre, dīmīsi, dīmissum

(*3*), I dismiss, disband.

civīlis, -e, civil.

plānē, clearly.

Rūbīco (*gen. Rūbīcōnis*), the

Rubicon.

iācio, -ēre, iēcī, iactum (*3*),

I throw, cast.

ālea, *1. f.*, die.

96

no (*1*), I swim; **nando** (*gerund*),
by swimming.

clēmentia, *1. f.*, mercy, cle-
mency.

parco, -ēre, pēperci, parsum (*3*),
I spare.

transfigo, -ēre, transfixi, trans-
fixum (*3*), I pierce.

stātua, *1. f.*, statue.

GENERAL VOCABULARY

a, ab (*abl.*), from.

abscido, -ēre, **absceīdi**, **abscisum**,
(3), I cut off.

abstūli, *perf. indic. of aufero.*

ablātus, *perf. partic. pass. of aufero.*

accīpio, -ēre, **accēpi**, **acceptum**
(3), I receive.

accūso (1), I accuse, reproach.

acer, **acris**, **acre**, sharp, fierce.

acētum, 2. n., vinegar.

acies, 5. f., line-of-battle.

acriter, fiercely.

ad, (*acc.*), to.

addo, -ēre, **addīdi**, **addītum** (3),
I add.

adeo, so, to such an extent.

adiungo, -ēre, **adiunxi**, **adiunctum**
(3), I join.

adiūvo, -āre, **adiūvi**, **adiūtum** (1),
I help.

administro (1), I administer.

adsum, **adesse**, **adfui**, I am pre-
sent.

advēna, 1. c., stranger.

advēnio, -īre, **advēni**, **adventum**
(4), I arrive.

adventus, 4. m., arrival.

aedīfīco (1), I build.

aemūlus, 2. m., a rival.

Aeneādes, 1. m., descendant of
Aeneas.

aēneus, -a, -um, of bronze.

aēnum, 2. n., cauldron.

āēr, (*acc. āēra*, *gen. āēris*), 3. m.,
air.

aetās (*gen. aetātis*), 3. f.,
age.

Aethiops (*gen. Aethiōpis*), 3. m.,
Ethiopian.

āger (*gen. agri*), 2. m., field,
territory, land; *pl. terri-*
tories.

agger (*gen. aggēris*), 3. m.,
mound.

agmen (*gen. agmīnis*), 3. n.,
column (of soldiers on the
march), line of march.

āgo, -ēre, **āgi**, **actum** (3), I drive,
do, carry on; **triumphum**
āgo, I celebrate a triumph.

agrīcōla, 1. m., farmer.

āla, 1. f., wing.

ālea, 1. f., the die.

āliēno (1), I estrange.
 āliquando, at some time, once.
 āliquot, some.
 ālius, -a, -ud, other; ālius . . .
 ālius, one . . . another;
 ālii . . . ālii, some . . .
 others.
 Alpes (*pl.*), 3. *f.*, the Alps.
 alter, -a, -um, the other, second,
 one or other of two; alter
 . . . alter, one . . . the
 other.
 altus, -a, -um, high, deep.
 āmicitia, 1. *f.*, friendship.
 āmicus, -a, -um, friendly; (*as*
 noun) āmicus, a friend.
 āmitto, -ēre, āmisi, āmissum (3),
 I lose.
 āmo (1), I love.
 āmōr (*gen.* āmōris), 3. *m.*, love.
 amplius, more, more than.
 angustus, -a, -um, narrow.
 ānimus, 2. *m.*, mind.
 annus, 2. *m.*, year.
 anser (*gen.* ansēris), 3. *c.*, goose.
 ante (*acc.*), before, in front of.
 antea, formerly, before.
 antīquo (1), I reject (*a law*).
 antīquus, -a, -um, old, ancient.
 ānūlus, 2. *m.*, ring.
 ānus, 4. *f.*, old woman.
 āper (*gen.* aprī), 2. *m.*, boar.
 āpērio, -īre, apēriui, apertum (4),
 I open.
 āpertē, openly.

appēto, -ēre, appetīvi, appetītum
 (3), I aim at, attack.
 applīco (1), I apply.
 appōno, -ēre, appōsui, appōsītum
 (3), I serve up.
 āpud (*acc.*), at the court of,
 before, at.
 āqua, 1. *f.*, water.
 āra, 1. *f.*; altar.
 ārānea, 1. *f.*, spider.
 ārātrum, 2. *n.*, plough.
 arbītrium, 2. *n.*, authority, deci-
 sion, will; ad arbitrium,
 according to the caprice or
 will.
 arbōr (*gen.* arbōris), 3. *f.*,
 tree.
 arcesso, -ēre, arcessīvi, arcessī-
 tum (3), I summon, send for.
 ardeo, -ēre, arsi, arsum (2), I
 burn (*intrans.*).
 ardōr (*gen.* ardōris), 3. *m.*, ar-
 dour, enthusiasm.
 argentum, 2. *n.*, silver.
 Argōnautae (*pl.*), 1. *m.*, the Ar-
 gonauts (the sailors of the
 ship *Argo*).
 ārlēs (*gen.* āriētis), 3. *m.*, ram.
 arma (*pl.*), 2. *n.*, arms.
 armātus, -a, -um, armed.
 āro (1), I plough.
 ars (*gen.* artis), 3. *f.*, art.
 artīfex (*gen.* artīficis), 3. *c.*,
 artist, craftsman.
 arx (*gen.* arcis), 3. *f.*, citadel.

ascendo, -ere, ascendi, ascensum

(3), I climb up, ascend.

Āthēnae (pl.), 1. f., Athens.

Āthēniensis, -e, Athenian.

āthlēta, 1. c., athlete.

auctōritās (gen. auctōritātis), 3.

f., authority, influence.

audācia, 1. f., boldness, daring.

audio (4), I hear.

aufēro, auferre, abstŭli, ablātum,

I carry off, take away.

augeo, -ere, auxi, auctum (2),

I increase (*trans.*).

aureus, -a, -um, golden.

aurīga, 1. c., charioteer.

aurum, 2. n., gold.

aut, or; aut . . . aut, either

. . . or.

autem (second word in clause),

but, however, now, and.

auxilium, 2. n., help.

āvēho, -ere, āvexi, avectum (3),

I carry off, take away.

āvis (gen. avis), 3. f., bird.

axis, 3. m., axle.

barba, 1. f., beard.

barbārus, -a, -um, barbarian.

bellum, 2. n., war.

bēne, well.

bēnēficiūm, 2. n., kindness.

bībo, -ere, bībi, bībītum (3),

I drink.

bōnus, -a, -um, good; neut. pl.

bona, goods.

brēvis, -e, short.

Britanni (pl.), 2. m., the Britons.

Britannia, 1. f., Britain.

cādo, -ere, cēcīdi, cāsum (3),

I fall.

cādus, 2. m., cask.

caedes, 3. f., murder, slaughter.

caelum, 2. n., sky, heavens.

campus, 2. m., plain.

cancer (gen. cancri), 2. m., crab.

candidus, -a, -um, white.

cānis (gen. cānis), 3. c., dog.

cāpio, -ere, cēpi, captum (3),

I take; *consilium capio*, I form a plan.

Cāpitolium, 2. n., the Capitol

(*citadel of Rome*).

captivus, -a, -um, captive; (as

noun) *captivus*, 2. m. prisoner.

capto (1), I catch, try to catch.

captus, -a, -um, captured.

cāput (gen. cāpitis), 3. n., head.

carcer (gen. carceris), 3. m., prison.

cāro (gen. carnis), 3. f., flesh.

Carthāgo (gen. Carthāginis), 3. f., Carthage.

cāsum, supine of cādo.

cauda, 1. f., tail.

causa, 1. f., cause; causā (with genitive), for the sake of.

cautē, cautiously.

cēcīdi, perfect of cādo.

cēdo, -ēre, cessi, cessum (3),
I yield; **lōco cēdo**, I yield
from my position, re-
treat.

cēlēbro (1), I celebrate.

cēlērītās (*gen. cēlērītātis*), 3. f.,
speed.

cēna, 1. f., supper, dinner,
meal, feast.

cēno (1), I dine.

centum, a hundred.

cēpi, *perfect of cāpio*.

cēra, 1. f., wax.

Cērēs (*gen. Cērēris*), 3. f., Ceres.

certāmen (*gen. certāminis*), 3. n.,
struggle.

cervus, 2. m., stag.

cessi, *perfect of cēdo*.

cībus, 2. m., food.

circum (*acc.*), around.

circumdo, -āre, circumdēdi,
circumdātum (1), I sur-
round.

Circus, 2. m., the Circus Maxi-
mus.

cīthāra, 1. f., lyre.

cīvīlis, -e, civil.

cīvis (*gen. cīvis*), 3. c., citizen,
fellow-citizen.

cīvītās (*gen. cīvītātis*), 3. f.,
state.

clādes (*gen. clādis*), 3. f., disaster.

clam, secretly.

clāmo (1), I cry out, cry,
exclaim, make a sound.

clāmōr (*gen. clāmōris*), 3. m.,
shout.

classis (*gen. classis*), 3. f.,
fleet.

clāva, 1. f., club.

clēmēntia, 1. f., mercy, kind-
ness.

coerceo, -ēre, coercui, coercitum
(2), I check.

coactus, -a, -um, *perfect par-
ticiples of cōgo*.

coepi, I began.

cōgo, -ēre, cōēgi, **coactum** (3),
I compel.

colligo, -ēre, collēgi, **collectum**
(3), I collect; **me colligo**,
I collect myself, I recover.

collis (*gen. collis*), 3. m., hill.

collōco, (1), I place.

cōlo, -ēre, colui, **cultum** (3),
I cultivate.

cōlōnia, 1. f. colony.

cōlui, *perfect of colo*.

cōlūma, 1. f., column.

cōmēs (*gen. cōmītis*), 3. c.,
companion.

commeo (1), I go, go to and
fro.

compāro (1), I win, gain.

compello (1), I address.

concēdo, -ēre, concessi,
concessum (3), I grant,
concede, yield.

concilio (1), I win over,
conciliate.

concilium, 2. *n.*, assembly, meeting.

concrĕmo (1), I burn.

concordia, 1. *f.*, harmony, agreement.

condo, -ĕre, **condĭdi**, **condĭtum** (3), I found, compile, put together.

confectus, -a, -um, finished, worn out.

confĭcio, -ĕre, **confĕci**, **confectum** (3), I finish.

confĭrmo (1), I establish, strengthen; **pācem confĭrmo**, I establish peace; **animos confĭrmo**, I embolden the hearts.

coniĭcio, -ĕre, **coniĕci**, **coniectum** (3), I throw.

coniŭro (1), I conspire.

cōnor (1) (*dep.*), I try, attempt.

conscendo, -ĕre, **conscendi**, **conscensum** (3), I mount (a horse), I go on board (a ship).

consĕro, -ĕre, **conserui**, **consertum** (3), I join together; **mānum or mānus consĕro**, I engage in battle.

consĭdo, -ĕre, **consĕdi**, **consesum** (3), I settle, take up a position.

consĭllium, 2. *n.*, plan, advice, stratagem, object; **consĭllium cāpio**, I form a plan;

consilium habeo cum, I confer with.

consōbrĭnus, 2. *m.*, cousin.

constituo, -ĕre, **constitui**, **constitutum** (3), I draw up, settle, decide.

consul (*gen. consŭlis*), 3. *m.*, consul.

consŭlāris, -e, of or belonging to a consul; (*as noun*), an ex-consul.

contemno, -ĕre, **contempsi**, **contemptum** (3), I despise.

contendo, -ĕre, **contendi** (3), I march, hasten.

contrā (*acc.*), against.

contŭmĕlia, 1. *f.*, insult.

convĭcium, 2. *n.*, abuse.

convĭvium, -i, 2. *n.*, feast.

cōpiae (*pl.*), 1. *f.*, forces.

cōquo, -ĕre, **coxi**, **coctum** (3), I cook, boil. [*army*].

cornu, 4. *n.*, horn, wing (*of an corpus* (*gen. corpōris*), 3. *n.*, body.

corripio, -ĕre, **corripui**, **correptum** (3), I seize.

corvus, 2. *m.*, raven.

cōtidie, every day.

coxi, perfect of **cōquo**.

crās, to-morrow.

crĕdo, -ĕre, **crĕdĭdi**, **crĕdĭtum** (3), I believe.

creo (1), I elect, appoint.

cresco, -ĕre, **crĕvi**, **crĕtum** (3), I grow, increase (*intrans.*).

Crēta, 1. *f.*, Crete.
crīmen (*gen. crīminis*), 3. *n.*, charge.
crīnis (*gen. crīnis*), 3. *m.*, hair.
crōcōdillus, 2. *m.*, crocodile.
crūdēlitas (*gen. crūdēlītātis*), 3. *f.*, cruelty.
crūdēlīter, cruelly.
cruento (1), I stain (with blood).
cum, [I] (*preposition with ablative*), with.
 [II] (*conjunction with subj.*), since, when, although.
cūnae (*pl.*), 1. *f.*, cradle.
cūnicūlus, 2. *m.*, mine.
cūr, why?
Cūria, 1. *f.*, senate-house.
currus, 4. *m.*, chariot. [race].
cursus, 4. *m.*, course, speed.
custōdia, 1. *f.*, care, custody, guardianship.
custōdio (4), I guard. [guard].
custos (*gen. custōdis*), 3. *c.*,
cūtis, (*gen. cūtis*), 3. *f.*, skin.
damno, (1), I condemn.
dātus, -a, -um, *perfect participle passive of do*.
de (*abl.*), concerning, from.
dea, 1. *f.*, goddess.
dēcem, ten.
dēcemvirī, decemvirs.
dēcet, **decēre**, **dēcuit** (*imper. sonal*) (3), it is fitting.

dēcimus, -a, -um, tenth.
dēcumbo, -ēre, **dēcūbui** (3), I lie down.
dēdi, *perfect of do*.
dēdico (1), I dedicate.
dēdūco, -ēre, **dēdūxi**, **dēductum** (3), I lead back, escort, draw down; **cōlōniam dēdūco**, I plant a colony.
dēfendo, -ēre, **dēfendi**, **dēfensum** (3), I defend.
dēleo, -ēre, **dēlēvi**, **dēlētum** (2), I destroy.
dēligo (1), I bind, fasten.
dēlīgo, -ēre, **dēlēgi**, **dēlectum** (3), I choose.
dēmīto, -ēre, **dēmīsi**, **dēmīssum** (3), I let down, throw down.
dēnīque, at last, finally.
dens (*gen. dentis*), 3. *m.*, tooth.
dēpōno, -ēre, **dēpōsui**, **dēpōsitum** (3), I lay down.
descendo, -ēre, **descendi**, **descensum** (3), I descend, come down.
descisco, -ēre, **descīvi** (3), I revolt from.
dēsīdēro (1), I desire, miss.
despēro (1), I despair.
dētrāho, -ēre, **dētrāxi**, **dētractum** (3), I draw off.
dēturbo (1), I dislodge.
deus, 2. *m.*, god.

dēvōveo, -ēre, dēvōvi, dēvōtum (2), I devote.

dexter, **dextra**, **dextrum**, on the right hand, right; (*as noun*) **dextra**, 1. *f.*, right hand.

dīco, -ēre, **dixi**, **dictum** (3), I say.

dictātōr (*gen. dictātōris*), 3. *m.*, dictator.

dies, 5. *m.* (*c. in sing.*), day.

difficilius, with greater difficulty.

difficultās (*gen. difficultātis*), 3. *f.*, difficulty.

dilānio (1), I tear in pieces.

diligenter, diligently, carefully, punctually.

dīmīdium, 2. *n.*, half.

dīmītto, -ēre, **dīmīsi**, **dīmīssum** (3), I dismiss.

discēdo, -ēre, **discessi**, **discesum** (3), I depart.

discīdo, -ēre, **discīdi**, **discisum** (3), I cut asunder, tear asunder.

discīplīna, 1. *f.*, discipline.

discus, 2. *m.*, quoit.

displīceo (2), (*dative*), I displease.

dissensio (*gen. dissensiōnis*), 3. *f.*, dissension, strife.

dissēro, -ēre, **dissērui** (3), I discuss.

dīu, for a long time.

dīvēs (*gen. dīvītis*), rich.

divīdo, -ēre, **divīsi**, **divīsum** (3), I divide.

dīvītiae (*pl.*), 1. *f.*, riches.

dixi, perfect of **dīco**.

do, **dāre**, **dēdi**, **dātum** (1), I give.

dōceo, -ēre, **dōcui**, **doctum** (2), I teach, train.

dōlōr (*gen. dōlōris*), 3. *m.*, pain, grief.

dōmi, at home.

dōmicīlium, 2. *n.*, dwelling, abode.

dōmīnus, 2. *m.*, master.

dōmus, 4. *f.*, house, home.

dormio (4), I sleep.

drāco (*gen. drācōnis*), 3. *m.*, dragon.

dūco, -ēre, **duxi**, **ductum** (3), I lead, guide.

dulcis, -e, sweet.

dum (*with present indicative*), while.

duō, **duae**, **duo**, two.

duōdēcim, twelve.

dūro (1), I last, endure.

duxi, perfect of **dūco**.

e, **ex**, (*abl.*), out of, from.

ēburneus, -a, -um, of ivory.

ēdīco, -ēre, **ēdixi**, **ēdictum** (3), I proclaim, issue a proclamation.

ēdo, -ēre, **ēdi**, **ēsum** (3), I eat.

ēgrēdior, -i, **ēgressus sum** (3), I go out.

ēlusmōdi, of that kind.
ēlectrum, 2 *n.*, amber.
ēlēphantus, 2 *m.*, elephant.
ēlido, -ēre, ēlīsi, ēlīsum (3),
 I throttle, strangle, dash
 to pieces.
ēlōquentia, 1. *f.*, eloquence.
ēmitto, -ēre, ēmīsi, ēmissum, (3),
 I send forth, discharge,
 shoot.
ēmo, -ēre, ēmi, emptum (3), I buy.
ēmōlumentum, 2. *n.*, profit, ad-
 vantage.
eo [I], (*adverb*), thither.
 [II], (*verb*), Ire, Ivi, Itum
 (*irreg.*), I go.
ēnim (*second word in clause*), for.
ērant, were, there were.
ērat, was, there was.
erro (1), I wander.
ēqua, 1. *f.*, mare.
ēquēs (*gen.* ēquītis), 3. *m.*, horse-
 man, knight; (*plur.*) ca-
 valry; **magister equitum**,
 the Master of the Horse.
ēquus, 2 *m.*, horse; **ex equo** or
ex equis, on horseback.
est, is, there is.
et, and, also, even; et . . . et,
 both . . . and.
ētiam, also, even.
ex (*see e*).
excēdo, -ēre, excessi, excessum
 (3), I go out, go forth; **vītā**
excēdo, I die.

excito (1), I arouse.
exemplum, 2 *n.*, example.
exerceo (2), I practise, train,
 exercise.
exercitus, 4 *m.*, army.
exinde, thenceforth.
exitium, 2. *n.*, ruin, destruction.
exitus, 4. *m.*, exit, way out.
expēditus, -a, -um, light-armed.
expello, -ēre, expūli, expulsūm,
 (3), I drive out, expel.
explōro (1), I seek to find, ex-
 plore.
expōno, -ēre, expōsui, expōsitūm
 (3), I put forth; (*of troops*)
 I land (*trans.*).
expugno (1), I take by storm,
 capture.
expūli, *perfect of expello*.
exsiliūm, 2 *n.*, exile.
expecto (1), I await, expect.
exsūlo (1), I am in exile,
 I am an exile.
externus, -a, -um, foreign, out-
 side.
extrā (*acc.*), outside.
Fābius, -a, -um, Fabian.
fābūla, 1. *f.*, fable, story.
fācies, 5. *f.*, face.
fācilis, -e, easy.
fācio, -ēre, fēci, factum (3),
 I make, do.
factum, 2. *n.*, deed.
faelis, 3. *f.*, cat.

Fäliscus, -a, -um, of Falerii,
Faliscan.

fallo, -äre, **fëfelli**, **falsum** (3),
I escape notice of, evade,
deceive.

falsus, -a, -um, false; deceived.

falx (*gen. falcis*), *3. f.*, sickle,
scythe.

fäma, *1. f.*, fame, glory, reputa-
tion.

fämes (*gen. fämis*), *3. f.*, hunger,
starvation.

fauces (*pl.*), *3. f.*, throat,
entrance.

fëci, *perfect of facio*.

fëfelli, *perfect of fallo*.

fëlix (*gen. fëlicis*), happy, lucky,
successful.

fëmina, *1. f.*, woman.

fëra, *1. f.*, wild animal.

fëre, almost, for the most part.

fërinus, -a, -um, of animals.

fërio (4), I strike.

fëro, **ferre**, **tülli**, **lätum** (*irreg.*),
I bear, endure, carry.

fessus, -a, -um, tired, weary.

fidus, -a, -um, faithful, loyal.

filia, *1. f.*, daughter.

filius, *2. m.*, son.

fingo, -äre, **finxi**, **factum** (3),
I fashion, delineate.

finio (4), I finish, end.

finis (*gen. finis*), *3. m.*, end;
(*pl.*) **fines**, territories, bound-
aries.

finitimus, -a, -um, neighbour-
ing; (*as noun*) **finitimus**, *2. m.*, neighbour.

finxi, *perfect of fingo*.

fio, **fiëri**, **factus sum** (*irreg.*),
I am made, become.

firmë, firmly.

flamma, *1. f.*, flame.

flecto, -äre, **flexi**, **flexum** (3),
I bend.

flës, (*gen. flëris*), *3. m.*, flower.

flumen, (*gen. flüminis*), *3. n.*, river.

fluo, -äre, **fluxi**, **fluxum** (3), I flow.

flüvius, *2. m.*, river.

foedus [I] (*adjective*), -a, -um,
foul, disgraceful.

[II] (*noun*) (*gen. foedëris*),
3. n., treaty.

forma, *1. f.*, shape, form.

fortasse, perhaps.

forte, by chance.

fortis, -e, strong, brave.

fortiter, bravely.

forum, *2. n.*, forum, market-place.

fräter (*gen. frätis*), *3. m.*, brother.

fraus, (*gen. fraudis*), *3. f.*, fraud,
deceit.

frons [I] (*gen. frondis*), *3. f.*, leaf.

[II] (*gen. frontis*), *3. f.*, brow.

frümentum, *2. n.*, corn.

frusträ, in vain.

füga, *1. f.*, flight.

fugio, -äre, **fügi**, **fügitum** (3),
I fly, flee.

fügo (1), I put to flight.

fulmen (*gen. fulminis*), *3. n.*,

lightning, thunderbolt.

fundus, *2. m.*, farm.

gālea, *1. f.*, helmet.

Gallia, *1. f.*, Gaul.

Gallicus, *-a, -um*, Gallic, of Gaul.

Gallus, *2. m.*, a Gaul.

gaudium, *2. n.*, joy.

gēminus, *2. m.*, twin-brother.

gēner, *2. m.*, son-in-law.

gēnērōsus, *-a, -um*, noble,
generous.

gens (*gen. gentis*), *3. f.*, family,
clan, nation.

gēnu, *4. n.*, knee.

gēro, *-ēre, gessi, gestum (3)*,
I carry on, bear, wear.

gīgas (*gen. gīgantis*), *3. m.*,
giant.

glādiātōr (*gen. glādiātōris*), *3. m.*, gladiator.

glādius, *2. m.*, sword.

Graecia, *1. f.*, Greece.

Graecus, *2. m.*, a Greek.

grātis, for nothing, gratuitously.

grāvis, *-e*, heavy, serious.

grāvīter, seriously.

hābeo (*2*), I have, hold, consider.

hābito (*1*), I dwell.

hāmus, *2. m.*, hook.

hāruspex (*gen. hāruspīcis*), *3. m.*,
soothsayer.

hasta, *1. f.*, spear.

haud, not.

herba, *1. f.*, herb.

hic [*1*] **haec**, **hōc**, this.

[*11*] (*adverb*), here.

Hiērōsōlŷma, Jerusalem.

Hispānia, *1. f.*, Spain.

histōria, *1. f.*, history.

hōdie, to-day.

hōmo (*gen. hōmīnis*), *3. c.*, man,
human being.

hōnōr (*gen. hōnōris*), *3. m.*,
honour, office; **in honore**
hābeo, I hold in honour.

hōra, *1. f.*, hour.

horrendus, *-a, -um*, horrible.

hortus, *2. m.*, garden.

hostia, *1. f.*, victim.

hostis, *3. c.*, enemy.

hūmānitas (*gen. hūmānitātis*), *3. f.*, kindness.

hūmānus, *-a, -um*, human.

hūmērus, *2. m.*, shoulder.

hūmī, on the ground.

iāceo (*2*), I lie, lie down.

iācio, *-ēre, iēcī, iactum (3)*,
I throw.

iacto (*1*), I throw.

iācūlum, *2. n.*, dart.

iam, now, already;

non iam, no longer;

nec iam, and no longer.

ibī, there.

ictus, *4. m.*, blow.

Idem, **eādem**, **īdem**, the same.

Idētidēm, again and again.

Idōneus, -a, -um, suitable.

ignāvus, -a, -um, cowardly, lazy.

igitur (*second word in clause*),
therefore.

ignis (*gen. ignis*), *3. m.*, fire.

ignōro (*1*), I do not know.

ille, **illa**, **illud**, that; (*as pro-*
noun), he, she, it. [*minate*].

illūmino, (*1*), I light up, illu-

imāgo, (*gen. imāginis*), *3. f.*,
reflection, image. [*shower*].

imber (*gen. imbris*), *3. m.*, rain,

immitto, -ēre, **immisi**, **immissum**
(*3*), I hurl against, put into.

immōlo (*1*), I sacrifice.

immortālis, -e, immortal.

immōtus, -a, -um, motionless,
immovable, unmoved.

impēdio (*4*), I hinder, entangle,
surround.

impēdeo, -ēre, **impēdi**, (*2*),
I overhang (*dative*).

impērātōr (*gen. impērātōris*), *3. m.*, general.

impērium, *2. n.*, chief command,
rule, empire, control, office.

impētus, *4. m.*, attack.

implōro (*1*), I implore.

impōno, -ēre, **impōsui**, **imposi-**
tum (*3*), I place on.

importo (*1*), I import.

imprōbus, -a, -um, wicked, bad.

imus, -a, -um, lowest; **imus col-**
lis, the bottom of the hill.

in (*abl.*), in, on; (*acc.*) against,
into, on to.

incautē, incautiously, carelessly.

incendium, *2. n.*, fire.

incendo, -ēre, **incendi**, **incensum**
(*3*), I set fire to, burn.

incido, -ēre, **incidi** (*3*), I fall upon,
fall into.

incōla, *1. c.*, inhabitant.

incōlūmis, -e, safe.

inde, thence.

indico (*1*), I show, reveal.

indico, -ēre, **indixi**, **indictum** (*3*),
I declare; **bellum indico**
(*with dative*), I declare war
against.

indūtiāe (*pl.*), *1. f.*, armistice.

infans (*gen. infantis*), *3. c.*,
infant.

infēlix (*gen. infēlicis*), unfortun-
ate, unlucky.

infigo, -ēre, **infixi**, **infixum** (*3*),
I drive into.

infirmiās (*gen. infirmitātis*), *3. f.*, weakness.

infirmus, -a, -um, weak.

informo (*1*), I train.

infundo, -ēre, **infudi**, **infusum**
(*3*), I pour into.

ingens (*gen. ingentis*), huge, great.

ingrātus, -a, -um, ungrateful;
displeasing.

iniūria, *1. f.*, wrong, injury.

inhonestus, -a, -um, dishonour-
able, disgraceful.

- inimicus**, -a, -um, unfriendly, hostile; (*as noun*) **inimicus**, 2. m., enemy.
- iniquus**, -a, -um, unfair, unjust. inquit, he says, he said; **inquietabant**, they said.
- innocens** (*gen. innocentis*), innocent.
- inopia**, 1. f., scarcity, want.
- inscribo**, -ere, **inscripsi**, **inscriptum** (3), I inscribe.
- insidiæ** (*pl.*), 1. f., ambush.
- insignis**, -e, remarkable, famous; (*n. pl. as noun*) **insignia**, badges.
- insilio**, -ire, **insilui** (4), I leap onto.
- insolens** (*gen. insolentis*), insolent.
- instituo**, -ere, **institui**, **institutum** (3), I institute, train.
- insula**, 1. f., island.
- intellĕgo**, -ere, **intellexi**, **intellectum** (3), I understand.
- inter** (*acc.*), among, between; **inter se**, with each other, mutually.
- intercĕdo**, -ere, **intercessi**, **intercessum** (3), I vet.
- intĕrĕā**, meanwhile.
- intĕriōr** (*gen. interiōris*), interior, inner.
- interrōgo** (1), I ask, ask a question, enquire.
- intersum**, **interesse**, **interfui** (*dative*), I take part in.
- intrā** (*acc.*), within.
- intrĕpĭdus**, -a, -um, fearless, intrepid.
- intro** (1), I enter.
- invādo**, -ĕre, **invāsi**, **invāsum** (3), I attack.
- invĕnio**, -ire, **invĕni**, **inventum** (4), I find, discover.
- investigo** (1), I search.
- invidia**, 1. f., envy, jealousy.
- iōvis**, *genitive of Iuppiter*.
- ipse**, **ipsa**, **ipsum**, self.
- ira**, 1. f., anger.
- irātus**, -a, -um, angry.
- ita**, thus, in this way, in such a way.
- ītālia**, 1. f., Italy.
- itāque**, therefore, and so.
- iter** (*gen. itinĕris*), 3. n., journey, march; **in itinĕre**, on the march, on the way.
- itĕrum**, again.
- itinĕris**, *genitive of iter*.
- iūbeo**, -ĕre, **iussi**, **iussum** (2), I order.
- iūcundus**, -a, -um, pleasant.
- iūdex** (*gen. iūdicis*), 3. c., judge.
- iūdicium**, 2. n., trial, judgment.
- iūdico** (1), I judge.
- iūgĕrum**, 2. n., acre.
- iūgum**, 2. n., yoke.
- iungo**, -ĕre, **iunxi**, **iunctum** (3), I join.
- iūno** (*gen. iūnōnis*), 3. f., Juno.

Iuppiter (*gen. Iōvis*), *3 m.*,
Jupiter.

iūs (*gen. iūris*), *3. n.*, right,
privilege, law, justice.

iusiurandum (*gen. iūrisiurandi*),
n. oath.

iussu, by order.

iussum, *2. n.*, an order.

iussus, -a, -um, *perfect participle*
passive of iūbeo.

iustus, -a, -um, just.

iūvenca, *1. f.*, heifer.

iūvenis (*gen. iūvenis*), *3. m.*,
young man.

lābor (*gen. lābōris*), *3. m.*,
labour, toil, work.

lābōro (*1*), I work.

lābŷrinthus, *2. m.*, labyrinth.

Lācēdaemōnius, -a, -um,
Lacedaemonian.

lācrīma, *1. f.*, tear.

lācus, *4. m.*, lake.

lānīficus, -a, -um, of weaving,
of wool-work.

lāpis (*gen. lāpīdis*), *3. m.*, stone.

lāqueus, *2. m.*, noose, halter.

lātē, far and wide.

lātēbrae (*pl.*), *1. f.*, hiding-
place.

lāteo (*2*), I lie hid.

lātōr (*gen. lātōris*), *3. m.*,
proposer.

lātro (*gen. lātrōnis*), *3. m.*,
robber, brigand.

lātus, -a, -um, [*1*], broad.

[*11*] *perfect participle*
passive
of fēro.

laudo (*1*), I praise.

lāvo (*1*), I wash.

lectus, *2. m.*, couch, bed.

lēgātus, *2. m.*, ambassador,
envoy; lieutenant-general.

lēgio (*lēgiōnis*), *3. f.*, legion.

leo (*gen. leōnis*), *3. m.*, lion.

lex (*gen. lēgis*), *3. f.*, law.

libenter, willingly.

liber (*gen. libri*), *2. m.*, book.

liber, -a, -um, free.

libērālītās (*gen. libērālītātis*), *3. f.*, generosity.

libēri (*pl.*), *2. m.*, children.

libēro (*1*), I set free.

libra, *1. f.*, pound.

licet (*impersonal*) (*2*), it is
allowed.

lignus, -a, -um, wooden.

linter (*gen. lintris*), *3. f.*, boat.

liquesco (*3*), I melt.

littēra, *1. f.* letter (*of the alpha-*
bet); (*pl.*) littērae, litera-
ture.

lōcus, *2. m.*, place, position; (*n.*
pl.) lōca, places.

longitūdo (*gen. longitūdinis*), *3. f.*, length.

longus, -a, -um, long; nāvis
longa, warship.

lūdo, -ēre, **lūsi**, **lūsum** (3), I
play; (*with abl. of musical
instrument*), I play on.

lūdus, 2. *m.*, game.

lux (*gen. lūcis*), 3. *f.*, light;
prīma luce, at dawn.

māgīcus, -a, -um, magic.

māgis, more (*adverb*).

māgister (*gen. māgistri*), 2. *m.*,
master, schoolmaster, pro-
fessor; **māgister ēquitum**,
the Master of the Horse.

māgistrātus, 4. *m.*, magistrate.

magnitūdo (*gen. magnitūdinis*),
3. *f.*, size.

magnōpēre, greatly.

magnus, -a, -um, great, large,
loud.

māior, -us (*comparative of
magnus*), greater.

mālum, 2. *n.*, evil.

mālus, -a, -um, bad, wicked.

mando (1), I entrust, commit.

māneo, -ēre, **mansi**, **mansum** (2),
I wait, remain, await.

Mānes (*pl.*), the gods of the
world below, the world
below.

mansi, *perfect of māneo*.

mansuesco, -ēre, **mansuēvi**, **man-
suetum** (3), I become tame.

mānus, 4. *f.*, hand, band;
mānum or **mānus consēro**,
I engage in battle.

māre (*gen. māris*), 3. *n.*, sea.

māter (*gen. mātris*), 3. *f.*,
mother.

mātrīmōnium, 2. *n.*, marriage;
in **mātrīmōnium dūco**, I
marry.

maxīmus, -a, -um (*superlative of
magnus*), greatest, very
great.

me (*accusative of ego*), me.

mēdius, -a, -um, middle; in
media urbe, in the middle
of the city; **media nocte**,
at midnight.

mēlior, -us (*comparative of
bonus*), better.

membrum, 2. *n.*, limb.

mēmōrābilis, -e, memorable.

mēmōria, 1. *f.*, memory;
mēmōria tēneo, I remember.

mens (*gen. mentis*), 3. *f.*, mind.

mensis (*gen. mensis*), 3. *m.*,
month.

mercātōr (*gen. mercātōris*), 3.
m., merchant.

mercātūra, 1. *f.*, trade.

mercēnārius, -a, -um, mer-
cenary.

mīlēs (*gen. mīlītis*), 3. *m.*,
soldier.

mīlia (*plural of mille*), thou-
sands.

mīlītia, 1. *f.*, warfare.

mille, a thousand.

mīnae (*pl.*), 1. *f.*, threats.

minimē (*superlative adverb*),
least, very little, by no
means.

minimus, -a, -um (*superlative of*
parvus), very small, smal-
lest.

minister (*gen. ministri*), *2. m.*,
attendant, servant.

minor, -us (*comparative of*
parvus), smaller.

minus (*comparative adverb*),
less.

mirus, -a, -um, strange, won-
derful.

miser, misera, miserum, wretch-
ed, miserable.

misericordia, 1. f., pity, com-
passion.

mitto, -ēre, misi, missum (3), I
send.

moneo (2), I advise, warn.

mons (gen. montis), *3. m.*, moun-
tain.

monstrum, 2. n., monster.

mora, 1. f., delay.

morbus, 2. m., disease, illness.

mōrior, mori, mortuus sum (3),
I die.

mōror (1) (dep.), I delay, stay.

mors (gen. mortis), *3. f.*, death.

mortuus, -a, -um (*perfect parti-*
ciple of mōrior), dead.

mōs (gen. mōris), *3. m.*, custom.

mōveo, -ēre, mōvi, mōtum (2), I
move, arouse, stir.

mox, soon, later.

multitudo (gen. multitudinis), *3.*
f., multitude.

multus, -a, -um, much, many ;
multo, by much, much ;
multo post, long afterwards,
(literally, after by much).

mūnio (4), I fortify.

mūnus (gen. mūneris), *3. n.*,
gift.

mūrus, 2. m., wall.

Mūsa, 1. f. Muse.

mūto (1), I change, exchange.

nam, for.

narro (1), I narrate.

nātūra, 1. f., nature.

nātus, -a, -um (*perfect participle*
of nascor), born ; decem
annos nātus, ten years old.

nāvigo (1), I sail.

nāvis (gen. nāvis), *3. f.*, ship.

nē, lest.

-nē. See vocabulary 87.

nec. See neque.

nēco (1), I kill.

neglēgo, -ēre, neglexi, neglec-
tum (3), I neglect.

nēmo (acc. nēmīnem), *3.*, no one.

nēque (nec), and not, nor ;
nēque (nec) . . . nēque (nec),
neither . . . nor ; nēque
tāmen, but . . . not.

nīhil, nothing.

Nīlus, 2. m., the Nile.

nĭmis, too much.
nĭsĭ, unless, if not.
nix (*gen. nĭvis*), *3. f.*, snow.
nixus, -a, -um, *perfect participle*
of nitor; leaning on.
no (*1*), I swim.
nōbĭlis, -e, noble.
noctu, by night.
nōlo, nolle, nōlui (*irreg.*), I am
 unwilling.
nōmen (*gen. nōmĭnis*), *3. n.*,
 name.
nōn, not; **nōn iam**, no longer.
nondum, not yet.
nonne (*see vocabulary 87*).
nonnullus, -a, -um, some.
nōnus, -a, -um, ninth.
nōto (*1*), I mark, brand.
nōtus, -a, -um, known.
nōvem, nine.
nōvus, -a, -um, new, fresh.
nox (*gen. noctis*), *3. f.*, night.
nūdo (*1*), I strip, bare.
nullus, -a, -um, no.
num (*see vocabulary 87*).
nūmĕrus, *2. m.*, number.
nuntio (*1*), I announce, report.
nuntius, *2. m.*, messenger.
nūper, lately.
nympha, *1. f.*, nymph.

ob (*acc.*), on account of.
oblĭgo (*1*), I bind.
obsĕrus, -a, -um, dark, obscure.
obsĕs (*gen. obsĭdis*), *3. c.*, hostage.

obsĭdeo, -ĕre, obsĕdi, obsessum
 (*2*), I besiege.
occĭdo, -ĕre, occĭdi, occĭsum (*3*),
 I kill.
occĭpo (*1*), I seize.
occurro, -ĕre, occurri, occursum
 (*3*), I meet (*dative*).
octāvus, -a, -um, eighth.
octingenti, -ae, -a, eight hundred.
octo, eight.
ocŭlus, *2. m.*, eye.
ōdium, *2. n.*, hatred.
ōdōr (*gen. ōdōris*), *3. m.*, smell.
ōlim, once upon a time, formerly.
omnĭno, altogether, at all.
omnis, -e, all, the whole.
ōnĕrārius, -a, -um (*with 'ship'*),
 of burden.
ōnus (*gen. ōnĕris*), *3. n.*, burden.
oppĕto, -ĕre, oppĕtĭvi, oppĕtĭtum
 (*3*), I meet.
oppĭdum, *2. n.*, town.
opprĭmo, -ĕre, oppressi, oppres-
 sum (*3*), I overwhelm, sur-
 prise.
oppugno (*1*), I attack.
optĭmus, -a, -um (*superlative of*
bōnus), best, very good, ex-
 cellent.
ōpus (*gen. ōpĕris*), *3. n.*, work,
 task.
ōra, *1. f.*, coast.
ōrācŭlum, *2. n.*, oracle.
ōrātio (*gen. ōrātĭōnis*), *3. f.*,
 speech.

ōrātōr (*gen. ōrātōris*), *3. m.*, orator.

ordo (*gen. ordinis*), *3. m.*, order, rank.

ōrīgo (*gen. ōrīginis*), *3. f.*, origin, source.

orno (*1*), I adorn.

ōs (*gen. ossis*), *3. n.*, bone.

ōs (*gen. ōris*), *3. n.*, face, mouth.

ostendo, -ēre, ostendi, ostentum (*3*), I show, set forth, display.

ōvis (*gen. ōvis*), *3. f.*, sheep.

pālus (*gen. pālūdis*), *3. f.*, marsh.

pānis (*gen. pānis*), *3. m.*, bread.

pār (*gen. pāris*), equal.

pārātus, -a, -um, ready, prepared.

parco, -ēre, pēperci, parsum (*3*), I spare (*dative*).

pāreo (*2*), I obey (*dative*).

pāro (*1*), I prepare.

pars (*gen. partis*), *3. f.*, part.

partim, partly.

pārūm, not enough, too little, insufficiently, not.

parvus, -a, -um, small, little; parvo, at a small price.

pasco, -ēre, pāvi, pastum (*3*), I feed.

pātria, *1. f.*, country, native country.

pātrīcius, -a, -um, patrician.

pātruus, *2. m.*, uncle.

pauci, -ae, -a (*pl.*), few.

paulātim, gradually, little by little.

paulum, a little.

pauper (*gen. paupēris*), poor.

pax (*gen. pācia*), *3. f.*, peace.

pectus (*gen. pectōris*), *3. n.*, breast.

pēcūnia, *1. f.*, sum of money.

pēcus (*gen. pēcōris*), *3. n.*, flock, herd.

pēcus (*gen. pēcūdis*), *3. f.*, beast; (*pl.*) cattle.

pēdēs (*gen. pēdītis*), *3. m.*, foot-soldier; (*pl.*) infantry.

pello, -ēre, pēpūli, pulsum (*3*), I drive, rout, drive out, banish.

Pēlops (*gen. Pēlōpis*), Pelops.

Pēlōpīdae (*pl.*), *1. m.*, descendants of Pelops.

pēnēs (*acc.*), in the power of.

per (*acc.*), through, by means of, throughout.

pērāgo, -ēre, pērēgi, pēractum (*3*), I accomplish.

perfidia, *1. f.*, treachery.

pēricūlum, *2. n.*, danger.

pērītus, -a, -um, skilful, skilled in (*genitive*).

permōveo, -ēre, permōvi, permōtum (*2*), I move.

permulceo, -ēre, permulsi, permulsum (*2*), I soothe, stroke.

perpētus, -a, -um, perpetual;
continuous, unbroken.

Persae (*pl.*), 1. *m.*, the Persians.

persolvo, -ēre, **persolvi**, **persōlū-**
tum (3), I pay.

pertinācia, 1. *f.*, obstinacy.

perturbo (1), I throw into con-
fusion, disturb.

pēs (*gen.* **pēdis**), 3. *m.*, foot.

pessimus, -a, -um (*superlative of*
mālus), worst, very bad.

pēto, -ēre, **pētīvi** or -**īi**, **pētītum**
(3), I seek, woo, fetch; con-
sūlātum **pēto**, I stand for
the consulship.

phīlōsōphīa, 1. *f.*, philosophy.

pīrāta, 1. *m.*, pirate.

plāceo (2), I please (*dative*).

plānē, clearly.

plēbēius, -a, -um, plebeian.

plebs (*gen.* **plēbis**), 3. *f.*, the
people, the plebeians.

plūres (*plural comparative of*
multus), more.

plūrimus, -a, -um (*superlative of*
multus), most, very many.

plūs (*neuter singular comparative of*
multus), more.

Plūto (*gen.* **Plūtōnis**), 3. *m.*,
Pluto.

poena, 1. *f.*, punishment, pen-
alty; **poenas persolvo**, I
pay the penalty.

Poenus, -a, -um, Carthaginian.

poēta, 1. *m.*, poet.

pōmum, 2. *n.*, apple, fruit.

pōndus (*gen.* **pōndēris**), 3. *n.*,
weight.

pōno, -ēre, **pōsui**, **pōsītum** (3),
I place, set up.

pons (*gen.* **pontis**), 3. *m.*, bridge.

pōpūlāris, -e, popular, of the
people; (*as noun in plural*)

pōpūlāres, democrats.

pōpūlus, 2. *m.*, people.

porcīnus, -a, -um, of a pig.

porcus, 2. *m.*, pig.

porta, 1. *f.*, gate, door.

porto (1), I carry.

pōsītus, -a, -um (*perfect participle*
passive of pōno), placed.

possīdeo, -ēre, **possēdi**, **posses-**
sum (2), I possess.

possum, **posse**, **pōtui** (*irreg.*),
I can, am able.

postea, afterwards.

postrīdie, on the next day.

postulātio (*gen.* **postulātiōnis**),
3. *f.*, demand.

postūlo (1), I demand.

pōsui, *perfect indicative of pōno*.

pōtens (*gen.* **pōtentis**), powerful.

pōtentia, 1. *f.*, power.

pōtestās (*gen.* **pōtestātis**), 3. *f.*,
power, authority, oppor-

praecipuē, especially. [*tunity*.

praeda, 1. *f.*, booty, spoil, prey.

praeficio, -ēre, **praefēci**, **praefec-**
tum (3), I place in command
of (*dative*).

praesto, -āre, praestīti, praestitum (1), I surpass (*dative*);
prōmissum praesto, I keep a promise.

praesum, praeesse, praefui, I am in command of (*dative*).

praeter (*acc.*), except, besides.

praetor (*gen. praetoris*), 3. m., praetor.

prētium, 2. n., price, ransom.

prīmo, at first.

prīmum, first, for the first time.

prīmus, -a, -um, first; prīma luce, at daybreak; prīmī civitātis, the first men of the state.

princeps (*gen. principis*), 3. m., chief man.

prīusquam, before. [stead of.

pro (*abl.*), for, on behalf of, inprobo (1), I approve of.

prōcēdo, -ēre, prōcessi, processum (3), I advance.

prōcul, far.

prōdītor (*gen. prōdītōris*), 3. m., traitor, betrayer.

proelium, 2. n., battle.

prōficiscor, prōficisci, prōfectus sum (3), I set out. [sum.

prōfui, perfect indicative of prōmīsi, perfect indicative of prōmitto.

prōmissum, 2. n., promise.

prōpe [I] (*preposition*) (*acc.*), near.

[II] (*adverb*) almost, nearly.

prōpēro (1), I hasten.

propter (*acc.*), on account of, for the sake of.

prōrōgo (1), I extend.

prōsum, prōdesse, prōfui, I am of advantage to, I benefit (*dative*); (*impersonally*), prodest, it is profitable.

prōvincia, 1. f., province.

prōvōco (1), I challenge.

prōximus, -a, -um, nearest.

pūblicus, -a, -um, public.

pūdor (*gen. pūdoris*), 3. m., shame.

puella, 1. f., girl.

puer (*gen. puēri*), 2. m., boy.

pugna, 1. f., fight, battle.

pugno (1), I fight.

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, beautiful, splendid.

pulchrītudo (*gen. pulchrītūdinis*), 3. f., beauty.

pūnio (4), I punish.

pūto (1), I think.

quam, than.

quamquam, although.

quattuor, four.

-que, and.

qui, quae, quod, who (*relative pronoun*).

quidam, quaedam, quiddam, or quoddam, a certain.

quidem, indeed.

quingenti, -ae, -a, five hundred.

quingūaginta, fifty.

Regnum
Regnet
Regna

quinque, five.

quintus, -a, -um, fifth.

quis, quid, who? (*interrogative pronoun*).

quo, whither.

quoad, as far as.

quod, because.

quodque, also, even.

quoniam, since.

quōtannis, every year.

quōtiens, as often as, whenever.

rādo, -ēre, rāsi, rāsum (3),
I shave.

rēcīpio, -ēre, rēcēpi, rēceptum
(3), I get back; me rēcīpio,
I retreat, betake myself.

reddo, -ēre, reddīdi, reddītum
(3), I give back, restore.

rādeo, -īre, rādīi, rādītum (*ir-*
reg.), I return, go back.

rēdīntegro (1), I renew.

rādītus, 4. m., return.

rēdūco -ēre, rēduxi, rēductum (3),
I lead back.

rēgius, -a, -um, royal, of the king.

regno (1), I reign.

regnum, 2. n., kingdom, royal
power.

rēgo, -ēre, rēxi, rectum (3),
I rule.

rēlinquo, -ēre, rēlīqui, rēlictum
(3), I leave. [rest.

rēlīquus, -a, -um, remaining, the

rēmīto, -ēre, rēmīsi, rēmīssum
(3), I send back, let go, re-
lax.

rēpello, -ēre, reppūli, rēpulsum
(3), I drive back.

rēpentē, suddenly.

rēporto (1), I bring back; vic-
toriam rēporto, I win a vic-
tory. [rēpello.

reppūli, *perfect indicative of*
res, 5. f., thing, affair, matter.

rescindo, -ēre, rescīdi, rescīssum
(3), I break down.

rēsēro (1), I unlock.

rēsisto, -ēre, restīti, restītum (3),
I resist (*dative*).

respondeo, -ēre, respondi, respon-
sum (2), I answer, reply.

responsum, 2. n., answer, reply.

respūblica (*gen. reīpublicae*),
f., state, republic.

restinguo, -ēre, restīnxi, restīnc-
tum (3), I put out, ex-
tinguish. [rēsisto.

restīti, *perfect indicative of*
restītuo, -ēre, restītui, restītūtum
(3), I restore.

retro, back, backwards.

reverti (*perf.*), (3), I returned.

rēvōco (1), I recall, call back.

rex (*gen. rēgis*), 3. m., king.

rīpa, 1. f., bank.

rixa, 1. f., quarrel.

rōgo (1), I ask; lēgem rōgo,
I propose a law.

rōgus, 2. m., funeral pyre.

Rōma, 1. f., Rome.

Rōmānus, -a, -um, Roman.

rostrum, 2. n., beak.

saccus, 2. m., bag.

sācer, sacra, sacrum, sacred.

sācerdōs (*gen. sācerdōtis*), 3. c.,
priest.

saepe, often.

saepio, -ire, saepsi, saeptum (4),
I block up.

saevus, -a, -um, fierce, cruel.

sāgitta, 1. f., arrow.

salto (1), I leap, jump.

saltus, 4. m., pass, valley.

sālūs (*gen. sālūtis*), 3. f., safety.

sālūto (1), I greet.

sanguis (*gen. sanguinis*), 3. m.,
blood. [clever.

sāpiens (*ger. sāpientis*), wise,

sāpientia, 1. f., wisdom.

sātis, enough.

saxum, -i, 2. n., rock, stone.

scēlus (*gen. scēlōris*), 3. n., crime.

schōla, 1. f., school.

scīpio, 3. m., staff.

scrība, 1. m., secretary.

scriptus, -a -um, written; (*neut.*
pl.), scripta, writings.

scūtum, 2. n., shield.

se, himself, herself; itself, them-
selves (*reflexive*).

sēcum, with him, with her, with
them (*reflexive*).

sēcundus, -a, -um, second.

sed, but.

sēdeo, -ēre, sēdi, sessum (2), I sit.

sella, 1. f., chair.

sēmel, once.

semper, always.

sēnātōr (*gen. sēnātōris*), 3. m.,
senator.

sēnātus, 4. m., senate.

sēnex (*gen. sēnis*), 3. m., old
man.

sensi, *perfect indicative of*,
sentio.

sentio, -ire, sensi, sensum (4),
I feel.

sēpēlio, -ire, sēpēliui, sēpultum
(4), I bury.

septem, seven.

septīmus, -a, -um, seventh.

sēquor, -i, sēcūtus sum (3)
(*deponent*), I follow.

sermo (*gen. sermōnis*), 3. m.,
conversation.

sēro, -ēre, sēvi, sātum (3), I sow.

serpens (*gen. serpentis*), 3. f.,
serpent.

servo (1), I save, preserve, main-
tain.

servus, 2. m., slave.

sēvērus, -a, -um, severe.

sēvi, *perfect indicative of sēro*.

sex, six.

sexāginta, sixty.

si, if.

sic, thus.

sicut, just as.

silva, 1. *f.*, wood.

simul, at the same time.

singuli, -ae, -a, one by one.

sine (*abl.*), without.

sinister, **sinistra**, **sinistrum**, left,
left hand.

sinus, 4. *m.*, fold (of a robe).

sistrum, 2. *n.*, rattle.

situs, 4. *m.*, situation.

socius, 2. *m.*, ally.

soleo, -ere, **solitus sum**, I am
accustomed.

solum, only, alone.

solus, -a, -um, alone.

somnium, 2. *n.*, dream.

sonus, 2. *m.*, sound.

sopio (4), I put to sleep.

sordidatus, -a, -um, clad in
mourning.

soror (*gen. sororis*), 3. *f.*, sister.

sors (*gen. sortis*), 3. *f.*, lot.

Spartanus, -a, -um, Spartan.

spectaculum, 2. *n.*, sight, spec-
tacle. [upon.

specto (1), I look, watch, look

speculum, 2. *n.*, mirror.

spelunca, 1. *f.*, cave.

spes, 5. *f.*, hope.

spiro (1), I breathe.

spolio (1), I rob, despoil.

spolium, 2. *n.* (*usually in plural*),
spoils.

stadium, 2. *n.*, stadium, race-
course.

statim, at once.

statio (*gen. statioŋis*), 3. *f.*, ort-
post.

statua, 1. *f.*, statue.

stipes (*gen. stipitis*), 3. *m.*,
stake.

sub (*acc. or abl.*), under.

subvenio, -ire, **subveni**, **subven-**
tum (4), I help (*dative*).

succendo, -ere, **succendi**, **succen-**
sum (3), I set fire to.

suffragium, 2. *n.*, vote.

sum, **esse**, **fui**, I am.

summus, -a, -um, top, highest,
utmost; **summus mons**, the
top of the mountain.

sumo, -ere, **sumpsi**, **sumptum** (3),
I take, take up.

sunt, are, there are.

super (*acc. or abl.*), above, over.

superbia, 1. *f.*, pride.

superbus, -a, -um, proud.

supercilium, 2. *n.*, brow.

supero (1), I overcome, defeat,
prevail, cross.

supersum, **supersesse**, **superfui**,
I survive.

supplicium, 2. *n.*, punishment.

surgo, -ere, **surrexi**, **surrectum**
(3), I rise.

sus (*gen. suis*), 3. *c.*, pig.

suspicio (*gen. suspicioŋis*), 3. *f.*,
suspicion.

sustineo, -ere, **sustinui**, **susten-**
tum (2), I sustain.

suus, -a, -um, his, her, its, their.
 Sýracûsae (pl.) 1. f., Syracuse.

tăbernăcŭlum, 2. n., tent.

tăbŭla, 1. f., tablet.

tăceo (2), I am silent, say nothing.

taeda, 1. f., torch.

tălentum, 2. n., talent.

tam, so.

tămen, however.

tandem, at last.

tango, -ĕre, tătĭgi, tactum (3),
 I touch.

tantus, -a, -um, so great.

tardĕ, slowly.

taurus, 2. m., bull.

tĕlum, 2. n., weapon.

templum, 2. n., temple.

tempto (1), I attempt, try, make trial of, test.

tĕmpus, (gen. tĕmpŏris), 3. n.,
 time.

tendo, -ĕre, tĕtendi, tentum (3),
 I stretch, stretch out.

tĕneo, -ĕre, tĕnui, tentum (2),
 I hold, keep, involve.

ter, three times.

tergum, 2. n., back; a tergo,
 in the rear.

terra, 1. f., land.

terreo (2), I frighten.

tătĭgi, perfect indicative of tango.

texo, -ĕre, texui, textum,
 I weave.

Thĕtis (gen. Thĕtĭdis, acc.
 Thĕtin), Thetis.

tĭbia, 1. f., flute. [player.

tĭbicen (gen. tĭbicĭnis), flute-
 timeo (2), I fear.

tĭmor (gen. tĭmŏris), 3. m., fear.
 tŏga, 1. f., toga.

tot, so many.

tŏtus, tŏta, tŏtum, whole.

tracto (1), I drag.

trădo, -ĕre, trădĭdi, trădĭtum (3),
 I hand over, give up, hand
 down.

trăho, -ĕre, traxi, tractum (3),
 I drag, draw.

trans (with accusative), over,
 across.

transeo, -ĭre, transii, transĭtum,
 I cross.

transfigo, -ĕre, transfixi, trans-
 fixum (3), I pierce.

transfŭga, 1. c., deserter.

traxi, perfect indicative of trăho.

tres, tria, three.

tribŭnătus, 4. m., tribuneship.

tribŭnus, 2. m., tribune.

tribŭtum, 2. n., tribute.

triginta, thirty.

tristis, -e, sad.

trĭumphus, 2. m., triumphal
 procession.

Trŏia, 1. f., Troy.

Trŏiănus, -a, -um, Trojan.

trŭcido (1), I slaughter.

MANAGER.

truncus, *2. m.*, trunk.

tu, thou.

tūli, *perfect indicative of fēro*.

tum, then.

tūmulus, *2. m.*, tomb, mound.

turba, *1. f.*, crowd.

turpis, *-e*, disgraceful.

turris, *3. f.*, tower.

týrannus, *2. m.*, tyrant.

ūbī, when, where.

ūbique, everywhere.

Ūlixes, Ulysses.

ullus, *-a, -um*, any.

ultimus, *-a, -um*, last.

ultro, of one's own accord,
spontaneously.

unde, whence.

undique, on all sides, from every
side.

ūnus, *-a, -um*, one; **ūnā**, to-
gether.

urbs (*gen. urbis*), *3. f.*, city; *often*
'the city' (*i. e.* Rome).

ut (*with indicative*), as;
(*with subjunctive*), so that;
in order that.

ūter, **utra**, **utrum**, which of two
(*interrogative*), whichever of
two (*indefinite*).

ūterque, **utraque**, **utrumque**,
each of two, each, both.

ūtilis, *-e*, useful.

ūtor, *-i, usus sum (deponent) (3)*,
I use (*ablative*).

utrimque, on both sides.

uxor (*gen. uxōris*), *3. f.*, wife.

vacca, *1. f.*, cow.

Vae, Woe!

vallis, *3. f.*, valley.

vasto (*1*), I lay waste.

Veiens (*gen. Velentis*), of or
belonging to Veii, Veientian.

vel, or, even.

vēlut, as if, as it were.

vendo, *-ēre, vendīdi, venditum*
(*3*), I sell.

vēnēnātus, *-a, -um*, poisoned.

vēnēnum, *2. n.*, poison.

vēnia, *1. f.*, pardon, permission.

vēnio, *-īre, vēni, ventum (4)*,
I come.

venter (*gen. ventris*), *3. m.*, belly.

ventus, *2. m.*, wind.

verbēro (*1*), I thrash.

verbum, *2. n.*, word.

vertex (*gen. verticis*), *3. m.*, top
(*of a tree*); peak (*of a hill*).

verto, *-ēre, verti, versum (3)*,
I turn.

vester, **vestra**, **vestrum**, your.

vestigium, *2. n.*, footprint, trace.

vexo (*1*), I annoy, harass, distress.

via, *1. f.*, road, street, way.

viātōr (*gen. viātōris*), *3. c.*, tra-
veller.

vici, *perfect indicative of vinco*.

victōr (*gen. victōris*), *3. m.*,
conqueror, winner.

victōria, 1. *f.*, victory.

victus, -a, -um, defeated,
conquered.

vīdeo, -ēre, **vīdi**, **vīsum** (2), I see ;
(*in passive*) **videor**, I seem.

vīginti, twenty.

vincio, -ire, **vinxi**, **vinctum** (4),
I bind.

vinco, -ēre, **vici**, **victum** (3),
I conquer, defeat.

vindex (*gen.* **vindicis**), 3. *c.*,
avenger, champion.

vinxi, *perfect indicative of*
vincio.

vinum, 2. *n.*, wine.

vir, 2. *m.*, man.

virga, 1. *f.*, rod, wand.

virtūs (*gen.* **virtūtis**), 3. *f.*,
courage, virtue.

vis (*acc.* **vim**, *abl.* **vi**), 3. *f.*,
force, might; (*pl.*) **vires**,
strength.

vita, 1. *f.*, life; **vitā excēdo**,
I depart from life, I die.

vivo, -ēre, **vixi**, **victum** (3), I live.

vivus, -a, -um, living, alive.

vix, scarcely.

vixi, *perfect indicative of vivo*.

vōco (1), I call, invite, summon.

vōlo [1], **velle**, **vōlui**, I wish.
[2] (1), I fly.

vōluptas (*gen.* **vōluptātis**), 3. *f.*,
pleasure.

volvo, -ēre, **volvi**, **vōlūtum** (3),
I roll (*transitive*) ; (*passive*)
volvor, I roll (*intransitive*).

vōro (1), I devour.

vos, you.

vulnēro (1), I wound.

vulnus (*gen.* **vulnēris**), 3. *n.*,
wound.

Zēphŷrus, 2. *m.*, Zephyrus
(the god of the West Wind).

zōna, 1. *f.*, girdle.

PRACTICAL LATIN GRAMMAR

By

THE REV. J. G. WILKIE AND C. W. F. LYDALL, M.A.

THIS Grammar covers the normal School course from the beginning to the standard of the General Certificate of Education.

Besides setting out examples of the various declensions, conjugations, etc., to be learned, it gives an alphabetical index containing about 3000 words, including all those in Hillard and Botting's *Elementary Latin Exercises* and in North and Hillard's *Latin Prose Composition*.

The paragraphing has been carefully arranged in order to simplify the efforts a pupil has to make in finding out everything about the word under consideration.

LONDON: RIVINGTONS

Spears of antipathy
ANTIPODAL CATACLYSM
wishing you were
NOT here

Blighted Ierypton
buttrflies

explode like once did

one Hindenburg

Petrified rising

stench of milk and
honey gone old

Tandric monks throwing
tin in an Echoplex

